

AN INVENTORY OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES
within the
ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL
NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR

1987



Volume III: Ottawa

HABS/HAER Division
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Cover photograph:
1021 Walnut Street

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1021 Walnut Street

VOLUME I: OTTAWA

Historic American Buildings Survey/
Historic American Engineering Record
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1987

PREFACE

During the summer of 1987, the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Division of the National Park Service completed its third year of a multi-year survey of historic structures in the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor. This survey work, being done in accordance with the legislation that created the Heritage Corridor, has as its main focus the historic buildings in the cities and towns located along the Illinois and Michigan Canal, as well as the historic industry, transportation, and engineering works located along the length of the canal.

In 1987, three towns were surveyed for historical and architectural significance by HABS/HAER. This volume contains the overview history, inventory, and survey of two neighborhoods in Ottawa. Volume I contains similar information on Summit, and Volume II, Joliet. This volume, as well as the negatives of the survey photographs included herein, are filed in the HABS/HAER collection at the Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

CREDITS

This report was prepared by the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record Division (HABS/HAER) of the National Park Service, Robert J. Kapsch, Chief. Alison K. Hoagland, HABS historian, served as project manager and as editor of this report. The fieldwork was undertaken by Jeanne C. Lawrence (Yale University), supervisory historian, and historians Mary K. Shipe (Mary Washington College) and William G. Taft (Cedarville College).

Special thanks are due to Lee Hansen, Executive Director, I & M Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission; David Carr, Superintendent, I & M Canal State Park; and Gerald Adelman, Executive Director, and Roberta Deering, Assistant Director, Upper Illinois Valley Association.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I. OVERVIEW

1. Introduction.....	1
2. Historical Overview of Ottawa.....	9
3. Construction in Ottawa.....	17
4. The Practice of the Profession of Architecture In Ottawa.....	27
5. West Ottawa.....	37
6. East Ottawa.....	43
7. Recommendations.....	49
8. Bibliography.....	57

PART II. INVENTORY AND SURVEY.....61

Inventory Forms: West Ottawa

Inventory Forms: East Ottawa

Survey Forms: West Ottawa

Survey Forms: East Ottawa

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Fig. 1-1	Boundaries of Survey Areas.....	page 2
Fig. 3-1	Population, City of Ottawa.....	18
Fig. 3-2	Building industry-related listings in the Ottawa City Directory, 1858-1926.....	20
Fig. 4-1	Architects Practicing in Ottawa.....	28
Fig. 4-2	Buildings Designed by Jason F. Richardson, Jr.....	30
Fig. 4-3	Buildings Designed by John Hanifen.....	32
Fig. 4-4	Architects Identified in the Survey.....	35
Fig. 7-1	Coverings of Pre-1949 Wood-frame Buildings.....	50

PHOTOGRAPHS

Jeremiah Strawn House, 532 Congress Street.....	52
Francis Florey House, 602 Chapel Street.....	52
1021 Walnut Street.....	53
William Sinsel House, 804 Pearl Street.....	53
510 W. Superior Street.....	54
914 W. Lafayette Street.....	54
424 E. Main Street.....	55
Judge Henry Johnson House, 630 E. Main Street.....	55
J. J. Shanley House, 514 Orleans Street.....	56
Charles E. Woodward House, 428 Pearl Street.....	56

PART I. OVERVIEW

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

The historical and architectural documentation of two residential neighborhoods in Ottawa, Illinois, was undertaken in the summer of 1987 by a team of three historians working for the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) division of the National Park Service (see Fig. 1-1). The Ottawa project was one of several 1987 HABS investigations into structures located along the Illinois and Michigan Canal (constructed between 1836 and 1848). These projects represent the third year of HABS/HAER work in the area along the canal, which was designated the Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor in 1984. Through the combined efforts of the Canal Commission and the Midwest Regional Office of the National Park Service, HABS/HAER contracted to survey the historic structures along the Canal Corridor, beginning with initial surveys of two canal towns, Morris and Lemont, along with a survey of the industrial structures along the canal from LaSalle-Peru to Ottawa, in the summer of 1985. In the summer of 1986, the HAER survey of industrial and engineering sites was continued to include the canal area from Ottawa to Chicago. Also in 1986, HABS/HAER research concentrated on the central commercial cores of five canal towns: Peru, LaSalle, Utica, Ottawa, Marseilles and Seneca.

In addition to the body of information collected on specific structures, including historical reports produced by historians, and measured drawings completed by architects, these previous groups made recommendations for further study along the Canal Corridor. The present work, concentrating specifically upon two seemingly very different neighborhoods in Ottawa, was undertaken as a direct result of the findings, experiences and suggestions of the earlier HABS/HAER teams.

East Ottawa is a geographic area with relatively concrete natural boundaries, lying at the juncture of the Illinois and Fox Rivers just east of Ottawa's commercial district, and reached from that side only by a short connecting bridge. On the south and east, the area is bounded by low-lying, densely-wooded lands along the flood plain of the Illinois River. East Ottawa was desirable real estate early on, and was, until the late 1840s, owned largely by a few wealthy men. The section of West Ottawa selected for study is bounded on the north by the canal, and on the east by railroad tracks running north-south, with a depot just below and east of the survey area. Importantly, in the nineteenth century a lateral canal ran north-south one block further to the east, and emptied into a hydraulic basin near the town's Main Street and the Illinois River.

The west neighborhood, it was suspected, would prove to have been largely inhabited by individuals whose work connected them either to the canal, the railroad, or the numerous industrial concerns and manufactories which sprang up in Ottawa during the nineteenth century because of the opportunities afforded by Ottawa's transportation links and natural resources. On the other hand, East Ottawa, an enclave of shady streets and well-kept, predominantly two-story homes close to the business district, but conveniently separated

[illegible]

from the hustle and bustle of commercial and industrial life, seemed to provide an ideal opportunity for historical comparison. The two areas, it was determined, presented interesting possibilities for comparative study in terms of land ownership and development; periods of construction; the use of built space; availability of and preference for building materials; the size, style and ornamentation of residential structures over the years; and the occupations of householders and renters from the beginning of the canal period to the middle of the twentieth century.

METHODOLOGY

Investigation of East Ottawa and West Ottawa was conducted in three phases. An initial survey of all buildings in both areas was undertaken. Then, based upon the survey and additional research, a percentage of these structures was selected for further documentation: this work constituted the inventory of historic structures in East Ottawa and West Ottawa. Finally, those inventoried buildings were determined which, upon further investigation, seemed to merit further HABS documentation, and/or possible inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Survey

The survey of buildings was begun by walking each survey area block and listing the basic features of each building. Information collected on these site visits included: structural system and exterior materials, present use of the structure, and address, along with the surveyor's comments on the appearance, significance, and suspected age of the structure. Along with this written documentation, a black-and-white 35mm photograph was taken of each structure, excluding those buildings obviously constructed after the survey cut-off date of 1949. The 1949 cut-off date was based on the availability of a most helpful source for the dating of the buildings -- Sanborn fire insurance maps of Ottawa drawn in 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925 and 1925 updated to 1949. These maps covered a large portion of the survey areas, and were extensively consulted concurrently with the site visits. By checking the various maps it was possible to determine whether a building was extant prior to 1891, or, if not, between which years it appeared. In addition to their help in dating structures, the Sanborn maps provided information regarding building heights, materials, structural systems and changes in addresses over time. Two other sources proved very useful in helping to determine (albeit very generally) the age of some structures which had been built in areas not shown on the Sanborn maps, and buildings constructed earlier than 1891. These additional maps are a land ownership map which includes outlines of buildings (and also distinguishes between brick and wood structures), drawn by Messrs. Hart and Mapother of New York in 1853; and a bird's-eye view of Ottawa featuring detailed renderings of buildings, drawn by C.J. Pauli of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1895.

The survey was organized according to city blocks, using the numbering system which had been used by the canal commissioners and private developers when

they laid out the town between the 1830s and 1850s, and which is still used by Ottawa's city planning officials today. Finally, the data collected on each building was logged into a specially-created computer data base. Through the data base, this information can be used to generate a wide variety of statistics: for example, numbers of clapboard houses in West Ottawa can be quickly determined, as can buildings with brick structural systems, or buildings known to have been constructed between 1891 and 1898. In fact, with the aid of the computer, very specific and localized data can also be quickly obtained: for instance, the number of residential single-family clapboard houses built after 1891 in block 50 of West Ottawa. This is the first year that the use of a computer data base has been incorporated into HABS/HAER summer project methodology. The amount of data collected and logged into the computer program could by no means all be utilized in the following report overview. However, it is hoped that this report will draw attention to the existence of the data, and that other historians and interested individuals may in the future gain access to, and benefit from, the information contained in the data base.

It should be noted that the most critical data -- that relating to the construction dates of the buildings surveyed -- was the most difficult to obtain conclusively, due to the nature of the sources available. The thirty-eight year gap between the 1853 land ownership map and the appearance of the first Sanborn maps of the survey areas in 1891 poses a most difficult problem in drawing conclusions from the building record. For example, over 100 of the 630 structures built before 1949 could not be dated more accurately than between 1853 and 1891, as ascertained by these maps. The second unfortunate factor is that the Ottawa city directories did not begin to list individuals by address as well as by name until the publication of the 1902-03 directory. Because residents tended to move frequently in the nineteenth century (and on into the twentieth), it is often impossible to trace a family or individual before the 1890s at a given address. Further, even though deed research was done on a percentage of the structures, such extensive and time-consuming work often resulted in no more than a string of property-owners, with no indication that a building existed on the property in question.

Inventory

When the survey of 709 buildings in West Ottawa and East Ottawa had been completed, each of the three historians on the team reviewed the data and photographic documentation of those 630 buildings which research had shown were built before 1949. Each structure was considered in light of five categories:

- 1) historical importance (those buildings associated with people and events in Ottawa's history)
- 2) historical interest (those buildings which were the oldest structures in the survey)

- 3) architectural importance (good examples of an architectural style)
- 4) architectural curiosity (interesting or strange construction techniques, out-of-the-ordinary building types, unusual siting on lot or in neighborhood)
- 5) architectural prevalence (good examples of building types common in Ottawa construction)

In addition, the historians weighed the buildings in terms of geographic location: for example, a simple front-gable house of the sort common on the west side would definitely be selected for further investigation if it appeared in East Ottawa, while, conversely, large and initially grand homes on the West side were considered important examples geographically, even though there might be better (more intact) houses of a similar type or style in East Ottawa. A high proportion of nineteenth-century buildings situated close to the canal were selected for further study, as were a number of structures along the railroad tracks.

As a general rule, all schools, churches and civic structures (such as the Armory building in East Ottawa) were immediately chosen as subjects for more detailed research. A high proportion of commercial structures on the West side were selected for the inventory (these were for the most part taverns and grocery stores).

Finally, an attempt was made to represent building types, architectural styles, and periods of construction in as close a relationship to their actual occurrence as possible. Naturally, this is difficult to determine — for example, brick buildings are structurally more capable of surviving 150 years than those of similar size but with wood frame construction. There may therefore be a higher number of brick buildings extant today in Ottawa than are truly representative of their period of construction. However, the reality of the skewed building record was also considered by the historians while they selected buildings to inventory. The buildings chosen, then, represent as closely as possible their percentage of occurrence in the building record of the two areas.

The three historians each examined the collected evidence individually, and came up with separate lists of those buildings they believed merited further investigation for the reasons cited above. Each person, it turned out, selected approximately 150-170 buildings. After individual selections had been made, the team went through the building files again, block by block, and debated their choices. In spite of somewhat different perspectives on the buildings, and different orientations towards the history of architecture in general, there was a surprising amount of consensus among the three lists of buildings. A final list of 148 structures was arrived at without much difficulty. This means of selecting a list of inventory buildings also represented a departure from previous HABS/HAER methodology in the canal area. The 1985 and 1986 HABS/HAER teams had employed a complicated system in which each structure was accorded a numerical value determined through

analysis of various aspects of its historical and architectural significance. Instead of employing this system, the 1987 group relied upon their familiarity with the buildings (developed through the survey phase of the project), and their ability to compare one structure with others in terms of historical and architectural importance. Clearly it can be said that many interesting and/or attractive buildings were omitted from the 1987 inventory of buildings in West Ottawa and East Ottawa. However, the purpose of the project, and the intention of the historians, was not to list every important building in the survey areas, but, rather, to reveal through specific buildings the residential, commercial, civic, religious and industrial realities, activities and changes which shaped and characterized Ottawa from the canal and railroad era to the early twentieth century.

Inventory research was conducted as follows. Each of the two neighborhoods, East Ottawa and West Ottawa, was divided into three areas containing an approximately equal number of buildings selected for the inventory. Each historian took one section in East Ottawa and one section in West Ottawa, and proceeded with further documentation and research on the inventory buildings. This step included return visits to each inventory building, and the writing of detailed architectural descriptions, along with notes on the relationship of each structure to its surroundings.

Further descriptive documentation on the inventory structures was accompanied by more research into the history of the buildings. In addition to the Sanborn maps, and the 1853 and 1895 maps, a number of sources were consulted in the course of the inventory process. Interviews with current building owners, longtime neighborhood residents, and local historians were conducted, along with primary research into the construction trades and the practice of the architectural profession in Ottawa. City directories were consulted to determine the occupants of the buildings over time. Since the 1902-03 Ottawa city directory was the first to list residents by address as well as by name, research on house inhabitants generally proceeded by determining the 1902-03 occupants (if the building had been constructed by that time) and tracing them back as far as possible into the nineteenth century. A particularly helpful source proved to be year-end summaries of building activity in Ottawa, published in the Daily Republican-Times throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These summaries appeared in varying degrees of detail, but by the 1910s had become quite specific, often citing house owners along with architects or builders, address or location, and cost of construction; in 1916 the paper began to publish photographs of new buildings. The Illinois Room at the Reddick Library proved to be an invaluable resource throughout the survey and inventory phases of the project: the room contains a collection of vertical files kept on various topics dealing with the history and architecture of Ottawa; city directories from 1858 through to the present; several late nineteenth-century atlases and some of the Sanborn maps; and numerous other primary and secondary sources.

The interiors of the buildings were, in general, not seen and therefore not described. However, in the cases of commercial or civic structures open to the public, and instances in which current residents of private homes were

willing to show the interiors of their houses, general interior descriptions were included in the inventories.

Recommendations

After completion of the inventory, the survey team selected the buildings for which further documentation by HABS is recommended. Again, rather than using the numerical evaluation system of previous HABS/HAER surveys, these buildings were selected through consensus among the three historians who performed the survey work. Because HABS documentation emphasizes the architectural aspect of buildings, as opposed to the historical, the selected buildings are the purest examples of their types and styles, with as little alteration as possible. But because the history of these neighborhoods should not be overlooked, the selected buildings represent a range of types and styles, from high-style architect-designed buildings to more modest, vernacular ones. The resulting list should provide a cross-section of the architectural history of East and West Ottawa.

Report

Concurrently with the survey and inventory, the survey team researched aspects of the general history of Ottawa, as well as a focus on the two neighborhoods that were the subject of this study. A great deal of scholarship has been devoted to the Illinois & Michigan Canal, especially since the entire canal area was officially granted National Park status as the I & M Canal National Heritage Corridor in 1984. The most significant recent addition to this growing body of literature is The Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor: A Guide to its History and Sources, edited by Michael P. Conzen and Kay J. Carr. This annotated bibliography presents a comprehensive list of primary and secondary works pertaining to every imaginable phase of canal and canal town inception, growth, and development, organized according to subject. In addition, the work is prefaced by several important articles dealing with various aspects of I & M Canal history and geography. Historian John Lamb has long been associated with the canal -- his latest work, I & M Canal: A Corridor in Time, is a brief factual history of the canal, well documented with historic maps, photographs and illustrations. Previous HABS/HAER teams documenting and researching structures along the canal have produced a series of reports under the following heading: An Inventory of Historic Structures within the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor. These reports cover the canal corridor as a whole (1985), the historic buildings in the central business districts of Peru, LaSalle, Utica, Ottawa, Marseilles and Seneca (1986), and industrial sites along the canal (1986). Other recent works pertaining directly to the I & M Canal include: Philip E. Vierling, Hiking the Illinois & Michigan Canal and Exploring its Environs (Chicago: Dandellis Printing, 1986); A. Berle Clemensen, Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, Illinois: Historical Inventory, History, and Significance (Denver: National Park Service, July 1985); and An Inventory and Evaluation of Known Archaeological Resources in the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, Illinois, by the American Resources Group, Ltd (Carbondale, Illinois, September 1985).

Ottawa in particular has received its fair share of attention in the past few years; for instance, the HABS/HAER survey of Ottawa conducted in the summer of 1986 focused specifically on historic structures in the commercial core of the town. Finally, a most useful addition to the literature on Ottawa consists of a collection of essays by students of geography at the University of Chicago, produced under the professorship of Michael P. Conzen. These essays, which comprise Focus on Ottawa: A Historical and Geographical Survey of Ottawa, Illinois, in the Twentieth Century (Chicago: Committee on Geographical Studies, The University of Chicago, May 1987), deal specifically with Ottawa's twentieth-century economy, industry, population, employment, religion and ethnicity, among other topics, and are enlightening as well as genuinely useful.

In light of this body of recent literature on the Canal Corridor and Ottawa in particular, the following overview is not intended to provide the definitive history of Ottawa. Instead, it draws upon a wide variety of sources (including those noted above) in order to present a context for the understanding of Ottawa's extant architectural record, specifically in relation to the two residential neighborhoods selected for study: East Ottawa and a portion of West Ottawa.

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A great many people lent their time, knowledge and help to this project. Special thanks are due to: Edmund Thornton, Lee Hanson, Mayor George Small, Bill Krause, Michael P. Conzen, Earl Gerding, Robert Jordan, Mabel Schaible, Leonard Locke, Daron Reibe, Walter Vegryzn, Dorothy Wagner, Paul Larson, Margene Minor. Katherine Hamilton-Smith, Curator of the Curt Teich Postcard Collection at the Lake County Museum in Waukegan, Illinois, quickly located historic postcard views of Ottawa; the Camera House in Joliet, Illinois, printed our photographs and slides in seemingly record time; the holdings of the Reddick Library, the County Recorder's Office and the Utica Historical Society were invaluable for our research.

CHAPTER 2. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF OTTAWA

When the first Euro-American settlers began to move into northern Illinois, they followed the Illinois River, spreading out along its tributaries. The confluence of the Fox and Illinois rivers was therefore a natural place to settle. These pioneers formed a small village on the bluffs of the area now known as South Ottawa in about 1825. As Chicago began to expand, Ottawa became part of the land transportation route which connected this new port on Lake Michigan with downstate Springfield. When the Illinois River level was high, Ottawa was the northernmost port accessible to water traffic from the Mississippi River, bound for the Great Lakes.¹ However, although Illinois achieved statehood in 1818, little growth in population or development occurred during the 1820s and '30s.²

The real catalyst for Ottawa's growth was the State's plan to build a canal connecting Lake Michigan to the Illinois River, thus allowing trade to flow easily from the Great Lakes all the way down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico. In order for the fledgling state to finance this ambitious project, it established a Canal Commission in 1829 to raise funds by selling land granted by the Federal Government along the path of the proposed canal.

Unfortunately, since there were few settlers living in northern Illinois in 1829, the land had little monetary value. The Commissioners decided to increase its value by establishing towns at key points along the proposed route.³ Chicago and Ottawa were formally platted in 1829, the land was advertised in Eastern and European newspapers, and the lots went on sale in Springfield and Chicago. Ottawa lot sales were initially slow, but as plans for the Illinois and Michigan Canal moved ahead, land purchases increased. It was thought for a time that Ottawa would be the canal's southern terminus, and this quickly caused a shift of most business and residential activity from the south bluffs across the river to the anticipated canal path. By 1834 the LaSalle County Courthouse, a dry goods store, a tavern, and a few residences were present on the north bank. When canal construction began, Ottawa's tiny population of settlers swelled with the influx of canal laborers, contractors, and merchants. This rapid growth continued until the crisis of 1837 depressed the local economy, and it was not until after the canal opened in 1848 that Ottawa resumed its pace of development. By 1839 a total of 50 buildings stood on the north side of the Illinois River.⁴

Ottawa became the LaSalle County seat when old Peoria County was divided into three new counties in 1831.⁵ In 1837 Ottawa was incorporated as a village and in 1838 more land was platted by the state north of the original town center (this plat extended to the canal path), and west of the lateral canal, which ran north-south between the canal proper and a hydraulic basin just above the Illinois River.

The parcels of land originally platted by the canal commissioners in 1829-30 were sold to the public by the state-chartered commission. These lots were

delineated by stakes marking lot lines and streets. At first the State kept careful records of each lot sold, and used profits from lot sales to finance canal construction. However, after the Panic of 1837 the state relaxed its control over the sale of its lots. By the time Ottawa was incorporated in 1837, many of the survey stakes placed by the commissioners had been removed and the properties were apparently being occupied by squatters and individuals who had acquired the land illegally. Evidently the State made no effort to displace these people, but in order to recover some of its funds it platted an area known as State's Addition. Today this section is the area north of Madison Street extending to the canal on the north and incorporating blocks westward beyond the site of the lateral canal to Poplar Street.⁶

One of the most striking features of early Ottawa's built environment was the lateral canal and hydraulic basin. Extending south from the I & M Canal near Superior and Canal streets, the lateral canal paralleled Canal Street for about eight blocks, culminating in the hydraulic basin. Barges plied the waters of the nearly 50-foot wide lateral canal which was lined on either side with flour mills, grain elevators, and furniture and hardware manufacturers. The hydraulic basin, lying a few blocks south of the present courthouse and just above the Illinois River, measured 125 feet by 1000 feet with a depth of about 10 feet. By the 1880s eight industries including a starch factory, a brick and tile manufactory, a box factory and several flour mills used the waters of the hydraulic basin to power machinery.⁷

After the canal opened in 1848, Ottawa prospered. The town became a center of the grain trade because it allowed farmers to market their produce in Chicago, which was rapidly becoming one of the commercial centers of the Midwest. By 1850 over 75 percent of the land in LaSalle County was under cultivation. This increase in the size and prosperity of surrounding farms accordingly increased the demand for Ottawa's various goods and services.⁸

While those industries dependent upon the canal for water power and direct transportation of goods clustered around the lateral canal, commercial establishments were concentrated on LaSalle, Main, Madison, and Columbus Streets. The State's Addition of 1838 became the residential section of a number of Irishmen who had married and settled in the area after working on the canal, and for later waves of Irish and German immigrants. The area surrounding Washington Square along Lafayette, LaSalle, Jackson, and Columbus Streets, became the residential location of choice for lawyers, successful merchants, and retired farmers. After the construction of a bridge across the Fox River by 1848, middle- and upper-middle-class individuals began to build houses in what became known as East Ottawa. North and South Ottawa were joined by a bridge across the Illinois River in 1854, and a residential neighborhood developed south of the bridge, behind a row of grand houses which lined the bluffs. Affluent residential neighborhoods also developed along the bluffs overlooking the north end of the city and westward along the course of the river.⁹

By 1853 Ottawa's population, numbering over 3,000, was high enough for it to be chartered as a city. The city ordinances were filed and published in 1855;

they delineated the process for establishing Ottawa's city government, renamed several streets, established city services, and outlined requirements aimed at promoting further growth.

Public Works

By the time Ottawa's first public ordinances were published, plans were already in motion to establish a modern gas plant which would provide light in the courthouse. In 1856 a gas plant was built near the hydraulic basin, and pipes were laid to the courthouse and to lamps on each street corner in the city. The plant operated by converting coal (which had been transported to Ottawa on canal barges) into gas and storing it in a large bellows. Between 1856 and 1910 gas was supplied to Ottawa's residential areas, probably reaching its more affluent districts first.¹⁰

As Ottawa expanded in the 1850s, demands for water outstripped the old supply method, in which water was drawn from individual wells. In 1860, John Caton, a Supreme Court judge and local entrepreneur, brought water from an artesian well and reservoir on the south bluffs through pipes across the river to the commercial core. The city outgrew the capacity of this resource, and in 1895 a new water system was dedicated with several festive ceremonies. The new supply system drew water from the Fox River, pumped it up to a large stand-pipe on the south bluffs where it maintained a constant pressure, then piped it back across the river to central Ottawa. (This system and parts of the 1860 system are still in use today.)¹¹

In 1890 the City of Ottawa spent \$15,000 to install an electrical generating plant. In 1899, a private concern in Ottawa established the first electric trolley car system in Illinois. Ottawa was in the vanguard of trolley technology — the first electric system in the world had been established only a year earlier, in Richmond, Virginia. The generating plant was run by a local company until the original equipment wore out in the early twentieth century. At this time the city's electrical system was contracted to a Joliet company, which eventually linked the city to Chicago.¹²

The Courts

The first LaSalle County Courthouse was built in Ottawa in 1834. This building was replaced in 1841, and the present structure was erected in 1881. From 1857 through 1897 Ottawa was the home of the Northern Grand Division of the Illinois Supreme Court. In 1877 the Appellate Court joined the Supreme Court in its Ottawa facility and it now serves thirty-two counties in northern Illinois.¹³

The presence of these legal bodies has been a major factor in Ottawa's development. Before the advent of rapid transportation, lawyers needed to live in Ottawa if they dealt with the courts frequently; those who occasionally presented their cases in the higher courts required hotel

lodgings, often for weeks or months at a time. Not surprisingly, Ottawa's percentage of resident lawyers has always been high. In 1878 there were 32 attorneys living in Ottawa, in 1891 there were 52, and in 1913 there were 47, approximately one lawyer for every 200 people, or more, in the city.¹⁴ Attorneys have dominated Ottawa's political and social circles for much of its history; further, this longstanding legal activity has helped create and maintain numerous service jobs in Ottawa over the past 150 years.

Finally, the temporary housing needs of lawyers from outside the city occasioned the construction of a large number of hotels. Between 1858 and 1866 Ottawa moved from a tradition of boarding visitors in private homes to boasting of six hotels. In 1870 the number of hotels peaked at eleven, after which the number decreased as larger hotels were constructed.¹⁵

Industry

Ottawa's prominence as a grain center peaked in the mid-nineteenth century. Farmers from around the area brought their grain into town to be sold, floured, stored, and transported to Chicago's port via canalboat. Ottawa entered the railroad era in 1855, with the construction of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, just north of, and parallel to, the I & M Canal. This new network of transportation increasingly captured large parts of the grain business. Instead of bringing their grain to canal centers like Ottawa, farmers were able to bring their crops to any of the numerous stops along the rail line for collection. As the grain trade became more and more decentralized, its importance to Ottawa's economy gave way to other businesses and industries.¹⁶

In the early 1870s several farm implement factories opened in Ottawa. These firms produced corn shellers, wagons, reapers, and various other farm tools. Entrepreneurs in Ottawa also developed lumber, starch, beer, and piano manufactories. Ottawa's factories largely relied on railroads for the shipping of goods; however, since the rail lines ran parallel to the canal through the city, the factory locations did not change appreciably. Many of these late nineteenth-century industries remained active until the 1930s.¹⁷

Masonry building materials, including clay bricks, were originally transported to Ottawa on canal boats. However, residents soon began exploiting the presence of clay deposits around the city for making their own brick. Several large brick and terra cotta manufactories were founded in and around Ottawa in the late 1800s. One factory, the Pioneer Fire Brick Company, was located south of the hydraulic basin on the banks of the Illinois. Its clay was mined east of East Ottawa and transported to the factory via electric carts which crossed over to the center of town on the Fox River bridge.¹⁸

Ottawa's presence on a plateau of sandstone led to the mining of fine silica sand around the city as early as 1867. The presence of silica sand sparked the establishment of glass manufactories, such as the Peltier Glass Works, which produced glass for church windows, glass ornaments and utensils, and toy

marbles. The mining of silica sand grew in importance as more uses were found for the material. It was used to quarry limestone and to make industrial castings, plate glass, and fiberglass. The small silica mining operations of the 1870s were, over several decades, merged into the Ottawa Silica Company, a major corporation which recently merged with an international conglomerate.¹⁹

The glass industry also received some assistance from a group of local businessmen, indicating that the citizens of Ottawa had an active interest in promoting the industrial growth of their town. The Ottawa Development Corporation was the precursor of today's chamber of commerce: it arranged favorable financing, tax relief and real estate grants to attract industry to the city. For instance, in 1899 the Ottawa Development Corporation gave forty-three acres of land and \$100,000 to a glass maker to build a plant in Ottawa; the original glass plant was replaced in 1910 by another plate glass company which eventually began to produce automotive glass.²⁰

Immigration

Immigration to Ottawa can be divided roughly into four periods. During the first period, from 1826 to 1836, settlers of predominantly American birth came into the town from the East Coast and older midwestern states. These settlers originally dominated local society, but the influx of new residents after the canal's completion led to their eclipse by the newcomers.²¹

The immigrants of the second group arrived in 1836 when the construction of the canal brought in hundreds of native Irishmen from the East Coast. These men remained closely tied to their homeland, and their retention of old factional identities resulted in conflicts between laborers from rival Irish counties.²² Many of these men were unemployed after the depression of 1837, and returned to the East, turned to another trade, moved farther west, or farmed land along the canal. Those workers who stayed eventually married and were absorbed into the community.

The third period of immigration began with the opening of the canal in 1848. At this time a number of professionals, merchants, and skilled craftsmen settled in the community. A segment of this group consisted of German immigrants fleeing political disruption in their homeland, as well as Irish immigrants escaping the famine in their country. The numbers of Irish were eclipsed by Germans after 1860. A sizable group from the French province of Alsace-Lorraine also settled in Ottawa, though the extent of their immigration is hard to determine; their Germanic names allow them to blend into the German community in the written record.²³

The immigrants from Germany and Ireland usually settled along the canal in north Ottawa and in the area west of the lateral canal. Many of the Germans arrived in Ottawa with valuable craft skills, such as tailoring, carpentry, glass blowing, and wagon making, along with the capital to establish businesses.²⁴

Immigrants from other countries also settled in Ottawa in the late nineteenth century, including a number of Norwegians. The city's final large wave of immigrants consisted of a group of Italians who came to work in the sand mines, glass factories, and coal mines around 1900. Many of these workers settled on the west side of Ottawa, near the Federal Plate Glass Co., later the National Plate Glass Co., which eventually built a separate town called Naplate.

Endnotes -- Chapter 2

1 John H. Krenkel, Illinois Internal Improvements, 1818-1848 (Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Torch Press, 1958), 38.

2 For a brief history of French and English settlement in Illinois, see Howard R. Lamar, ed., The Reader's Encyclopedia of the American West (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1977), pp. 533-535.

3 John M. Lamb, "The Illinois and Michigan Canal and Town Development in Northern Illinois," The Proceedings of the Canal History and Technology Symposium 3 (31 March 1984): 4.

4 Philip E. Vierling, Hiking the Illinois and Michigan Canal and Enjoying its Environs (Chicago: Dandellis Printing, 1986) 1: 267.

5 Michael C. O'Byrne, History of LaSalle County, Illinois (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1924), 34.

6 Lamb, 7.

7 Several street names have changed since the earliest town planning efforts in Ottawa; present street names are used in this report.

8 Michael P. Conzen and Kay J. Carr, eds., The Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor: A Guide to Its History and Sources (DeKalb: Northern Illinois University Press, 1987), 7.

9 Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14), 147.

10 Michael P. Conzen, ed., Focus on Ottawa: A Historical and Geographical Survey of Ottawa, Illinois, in the Twentieth Century (Chicago: University of Chicago, 1987), 49.

11 Ibid., 54.

12 Ibid., 49.

13 An Inventory of Historic Structures within the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor (HABS/HAER, National Park Service) 1 (1986): Ottawa-3.

14 City Directories, Illinois Room, Reddick Library, Ottawa.

15 Ibid.

16 Conzen, Illinois and Michigan Canal, 7.

17 Ottawa: Old and New, 133-143.

18 Ibid., 123.

- 19 Edmund B. Thornton, "Broker Entices Thornton to Ottawa," Ottawa Daily Times, 21 July 1987, 10: 2-3.
- 20 Ottawa: Old and New, 129.
- 21 Conzen, Illinois and Michigan Canal, 5.
- 22 Edward V. Carroll, "An Examination of Ottawa, Illinois, 1830-1870" (University of Illinois, bachelor's thesis, 1977), 55.
- 23 Caroline Campaigne, ed., Ottawa Sesquicentennial Commemorative Book (Ottawa, 1987), 16.
- 24 City Directories.

CHAPTER 3. CONSTRUCTION IN OTTAWA

Ottawa experienced two major population booms during the nineteenth century (see Fig. 3-1). In the 1850s the population rose from 3,219 to 6,541 (an increase of 3,322 inhabitants); and between 1880 and 1890 the number of Ottawans again rose dramatically, this time from 7,834 to 9,985 residents (an increase of 2,151 individuals). Any attempt to understand the building history of Ottawa in the nineteenth century, then, must take into account these two periods in which rapid housing construction was of utmost importance.

It seems that the initial demand for housing occurred prior to the "professionalization" of the building trades in Ottawa. The city directory for 1858 (apparently the first year it was published) lists four lumber dealers (all located along the lateral canal or near the hydraulic basin), three plasterers, and three painters; but contains no listings for builders, carpenters or contractors. It could be the case that individuals did not need to advertize their services, for the town was still so small that their abilities were known by word of mouth. By the time the 1866-67 directory was printed, however, four carpenters were advertizing the particulars of their building expertise. Notable among these carpenters is George Jekyll: his firm remained in operation throughout the nineteenth century. Jekyll advertized as follows: "Work solicited in the best manner, at short notice, in town or country, at the lowest prices. Specifications and bills of materials made to order." Also in 1866-67 five lumber dealers were advertizing their services, along with four hardware companies (including Manley Hardware, established in 1837); two planing mills (both, again, either on the lateral canal or fronting onto the hydraulic basin); and, finally, a company dealing specifically in "sash, doors and blinds."¹

The boom of the 1850s did not bust, but it did slow down, while about another 1,000 Ottawans joined the town's population in the 1860s. Accordingly the building trades became more specialized and, it seems, more competitive. Various new headings in the city directories attested to this fact: in the directory business index, builders often listed themselves not only under "Carpenters & Builders" and "Contractors and Builders" but also under "Builders and Contractors" (see Fig. 3-2). Also in the 1860s, Louis Gagel, a stone-cutter, advertized his services, while a brick yard, an iron works and numerous sign and house painters joined the growing number of building industry-related listings in the city directory.

But Ottawa's rapid rise in population and the accompanying increase in building activity, which provided general town "improvements," homes for newcomers, and employment for many individuals, flagged in the early 1870s. This unfortunate lull in "improvements" was lamented on the front pages of the town's weekly newspaper, the Ottawa Republican, on January 2, 1873, beneath the headline "The Old and The New Year":

Figure 3-1. Population, City of Ottawa

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>
1840	1,000*
1850	3,219
1860	6,541
1870	7,736
1880	7,834
1890	9,985
1900	10,588
1910	9,535
1920	10,816
1930	15,094
1940	16,005
1950	16,957
1960	19,408
1970	18,716
1980	18,166

* Noted in various county histories as a minimum figure; in 1831 the county population was 700.

Sources: Charles W. Collins, Illinois, An Atlas (Madison, WI: American Printing, 1976).

John Clayton, Illinois Fact Book and Historical Almanac.

The year 1871 left the people of Ottawa more hopeful and confident than they had been for years. The water power, long promised and ardently desired, was a reality....The management was in the hands of men whose interests in the city were large, and who had every reason to put forth strenuous effort to have its advantages improved to the utmost. That these hopes were nipped in the bud is a lamentable fact....Perhaps as a people we expected too much. Great works progress slowly, the inertia of years cannot be overcome in a few short months. Possibly all has been accomplished that could have been under the circumstances. At least let us believe, and have for the officers of the company only encouraging words, coupled with an expression of the desire that the work of 1873 will have more tangible results than that of 1872.

But even though the hopes of Ottawa's citizenry had been dashed, 1872 was not a total failure for city development: a number of brick two-story business buildings, constructed speculatively and awaiting ownership, had been built to replace a string of wooden structures which had burned. Also, a number of "handsome residences" had been constructed, according to the Daily Republican, notably that of Mr. Hugh Hamilton on the North Bluff, whose new home was erected at a cost of \$20,000 (an enormous sum to expend during a recession). In addition, the article continued, "a number of small houses were erected here during the year, but we have not had the time to get the particulars." Finally it was revealed that between \$250,000 and \$300,000 had been spent on permanent city improvements, including the iron bridge over the Fox River, built to connect East Ottawa with the central business district and the rest of the town.

The seeming contrast between extravagant building expenditures and a tight economy continued through the 1870s -- the picture was again both light and dark in January 1876, when the Ottawa Republican described the previous year's building efforts:

In the line of building considerable money has been expended and a number of substantial structures erected. To say nothing of the opera house, convent building and White's Hotel, which, in cost, exceed that of any other three buildings erected anywhere in the county during the year, about 25 new residences have been erected, which number would have been largely increased but for the close times, financially, and the necessity of men of moderate incomes restricting their expenditures to the actual necessities of living.²

As the initial business of constructing homes for those new to Ottawa subsided, it appears that individuals involved in the building trades began to push up-to-the-minute housing fashions instead of construction speed. For instance, Messrs. Mager and Raymond advertised in the Ottawa Republican that their concern, the Ottawa Ornamental Iron Works, Brass Foundry and Machine Shops kept "on hand all the latest patterns and designs for railings and fencing." Along the same lines, Thomas and Hugh Colwell, who had been involved in various aspects of the building trades since the 1850s announced

Figure 3-2. Building industry-related listings in the Ottawa City Directory, 1858-1926

	1858	1869	1878	1888	1898	1907	1918	1926
Lumber Dealers	4	5	4	4	2	3	5	
Bldrs/Contractors*		5	6**		9	23	28	39***
Carpenters/Bldrs*		4	12**	10	5			
Planing Mills		1	3	4	2	1	1	
Stone Yards			2					
Marble Works				4				
Brick Yards		1	1					
Brick/Fire Clay				3	4			
Architects				1	2	2	2	2

Notes:

* Differentiation between "Contractors and Builders," "Builders and Contractors," and "Carpenters and Builders" is very difficult because many individuals listed themselves or their firms under several headings.

**4 of these are listed in both categories.

***In this year, the contractors were very specific. Categories included general, building, mason, plaster, bridge, concrete, teaming, sewer, excavations and grading.

in the city directory that "they are prepared to take contracts for building court houses, churches, dwelling houses, and all public and private buildings in the latest and most approved style."³ As the Colwell advertisement further explained, the company was much in demand, being presently engaged in the construction of buildings in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. While appealing to potential customers through their awareness of contemporary architectural fashion, builders and contractors also stressed low prices repeatedly in their published ads and directory listings. Indeed, it seems to have been a tight market in some respects — individuals listing themselves as builders, carpenters or contractors in the city directories rose from nine in 1869 to 14 in 1879 (see Fig. 3-2).

In the late 1880s, however, good economic conditions for building returned, as Ottawa experienced another growth in population. While the number of individuals involved in the building industry remained constant (in terms of city directory listings), it seems that particular construction firms, notably Weiss & Wolf, T. & H. Colwell, and Sanders Bros., had acquired their own planing mills and were engaged not only in construction, but in the preparation of building materials as well. These firms were therefore cutting expenses while creating virtual vertical monopolies in the Ottawa building trades.

The late 1880s also witnessed the creation of one of Ottawa's earliest organized trade union groups, the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union. Formed at a local level in about 1889, the Bricklayers and Masons received a charter from the American Federation of Labor (AFL) in 1899, and by about 1910, Ottawa Local No. 10 claimed forty members. Other workers in the building trades organized soon after the bricklayers and masons. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Ottawa Local No. 661, was formed in 1900 and nearly ten years later boasted of 130 members, the largest single union local in Ottawa. The International Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union of America, organized in 1903, contained by 1910 about 120 members and was Ottawa's second largest local. In fact by about the turn of the century nearly half of Ottawa's organized work force was employed in the building industry.⁴

Finally, as the town grew, the number of agents dealing in real estate also rose. For instance, Dr. J.O. Harris advertized with urgency throughout this period, printing newspaper ads which exclaimed that "building lots are selling rapidly" and encouraging prospective lot buyers and house builders to move fast, lest they wait until all the good property was gone.⁵

Ottawa's regained prosperity continued through the early 1890s, judging from accounts in the newspaper — the streets were paved, and "many handsome houses" were erected on "hitherto vacant lots."⁶ But, once again, the good times were not to last: the "Panic of 1893" dealt a major blow to the town's building record. And by 1894, Ottawa was back in the depths of "hard times" according to the year-end building summary published in the newspaper.⁷ Even so, the "building season" had remained lucrative to a degree: and, the paper noted, those buildings constructed were of "a better class...more modern in design" than previous Ottawa building efforts.⁸

About half of Ottawa's building stock dates from the nineteenth century. In the West Ottawa survey area, 60% of the existing buildings, or 241, were built before 1893, and in East Ottawa, 41%, or 127. These of course are two neighborhoods close to the city's core, which explains their age. In West Ottawa, 33 buildings date from before 1853, and in East Ottawa, 5.

The Twentieth Century

The years of the twentieth century opened on a happy building note, as the Ottawa newspaper continued to link the town's development and progress with the amount of money expended on the construction of new buildings and the improvement of already-existing structures. The Ottawa Weekly Republican-Times was pleased to announce that the year 1901 had witnessed a "large amount of building activity, when considered by the other years in the last decade."⁹ The year-end building summary included a list of newly erected business houses, headed by the Maloney Building, which cost \$50,000 to construct. Also enumerated were several large residences, and, as the article continued, "The aggregate of the improvements in this line of industry will foot up several hundred thousand dollars, with the prospects favorable to a still greater trade next season." Importantly, the article concluded with a list of the value estimates of new buildings erected by the town's construction firms:

Sanders Brothers \$60,000
John Sinnott \$88,300
T. & H. Colwell \$52,500
August Kerate \$5,000
W.A. Jeffrey \$10,100

The better building times envisioned by the 1901 Republican-Times writer was to continue. One year later the building record of 1902 was described as follows:

The sound of the hammer and saw has been continuous whenever the weather would permit. The builders and contractors have had all they could handle. Among the working classes there was no forced idleness because of a lack of employment. Improvements have been the order of the day.¹⁰

In that year the Nertney Building on Madison St. had been completed at the sum of \$50,000. In addition to the listing of other newly constructed and/or rebuilt commercial and industrial buildings such as the south-side sandworks, the writer noted that twelve new residences had been constructed at costs of between \$2,500 and \$25,000. That year the city directory listed twelve contractors, a slight increase from the late 1890s total of individuals in the building industry. Incidentally, by this time two Ottawans were engaged in the business of house moving; clearly for some homeowners, literally moving their existing residence to newly acquired property elsewhere in town was a viable alternative to the expense of building a new home.

By 1905 the year-end building summary had lost some of its enthusiasm and also much of its detail; however, the traditional article noted: "A number of private residences have been built in Ottawa during the year, all of which have signalized the era of prosperity."¹¹ But by 1906 the picture was again darkening — that year was not marked by any extensive improvements in Ottawa according to the yearly summary, and in 1907 the section on "improvements" was absent from the year-end review.¹² And yet, the number contractors listed in the city directory rose to 23 by 1908, and 1908 seems indeed to have been a pivotal building year for Ottawa: according to the yearly building summary, "almost one quarter of a million dollars was spent for new buildings in Ottawa during the year just closed" — most of which was expended on some 60 residences, including "six new cottages (which) were erected near the plant of the Federal Plate Glass Co. at a cost of \$1,000 each."¹³ In addition, the manufactories of the city also "added materially to the fund for new buildings. These Improvements tell the story of prosperity with as much emphasis as any outward, or inward indications. They represent increased production and increased demand for the goods manufactured."¹⁴ The companies lauded for increasing their built business premises included Chicago Retort and Fire Brick Co., Peltier Glass Co., Lucey Brothers, and the Fair Dealer.

The year 1909 continued the era of prosperity, at least according to the Daily Republican-Times, which stated that the year had been an exceptionally prosperous one for the "building mechanics of Ottawa." The article further stressed that contractors and architects had been responsible for erecting between 30 and 40 cottages reasonably priced at between \$1500 and \$3000, and that "many of these cottages were built as homes for the owners. Others were built to rent, and there are but few empty houses in the city at this time."¹⁵ Also importantly, the new buildings of 1909 included the Palmer Apartment House, representing a form of housing new to Ottawa: a handful of duplex houses and upper-story apartments in otherwise single-family houses had constituted the multiple-residence building stock prior to the construction of the Palmer.

By 1910 the year-end summaries were again publishing lists of individual buildings, along with the construction costs involved. In addition to the Palmer Apartment House, notable new structures included several service garages (hailing the advent of the motor car), a new Masonic Temple (designed by local architect Jason Richardson at a cost of \$25,000), and the Gayety Theatre Block (constructed for \$40,000).

The city directory listed 24 contractors during this period of heightened construction activity, and by 1913, 31 individuals were listed under the "Contractors" heading in the directory. It is clear that several gentlemen were engaged in the business of speculative building on a large scale. The names of Peter Halm and Herman Zimmerman in particular cropped up continually in the building summaries of the 1910s and 1920s, often credited with more than one building per year, in contrast to the general tradition of listing the home owner's name with the structures — clearly Halm and Zimmerman were constructing homes with the intention of selling them afterwards. The houses constructed by these men were predominantly bungalows, often built in rows of two or three nearly identical houses, judging from the photographs which the yearly building review began to publish in 1913.

By the 1910s, the increasing numbers of individuals involved in the building trades were becoming more and more specialized. Sanders Brothers had become the sole operating planing mill and, along with A.C. Bradish, was responsible for supplying "sash, doors and blinds" to those involved in the business of building — Sanders Brothers also seems to have had a monopoly on the moulding trade. As a result, the finishing details (such as window sash, window surrounds, and door surrounds) of the vast majority of Ottawa's homes throughout the city are similar, having been produced at the same mill.

New materials appeared as well. As early as 1892, H. Smeeton advertized his "patent metallic shingles" which, he claimed, formed the "best and most durable roofing and siding...absolutely storm, wind, and fireproof...lighter than slate...cheaper, more ornamental...the only shingle which will cover perfectly the round dome of any size and description."¹⁶ The house at 612 Grafton St. has a dome covered with Smeeton's tiles.

As contractors and builders made homes like the bungalow available to a wide range of Ottawans, architect-designed buildings (including a few bungalows) began to come into the housing picture in far greater numbers than had been the case prior to the 1910s. Local architect John Hanifen, in particular, seems to have designed residences for a number of relatively young, middle-class individuals, whereas architect involvement in domestic design had previously been limited to the upper-middle class of Ottawa's attorneys and the town's small elite of merchant barons, such as William Reddick and John Bossack.

Particular contractors were, it seems, connected to the work of specific architects. For example, Eichelkraut Brothers, a large contracting firm which began in the early twentieth century, split into two factions: one of the brothers worked on most of John Hanifen's projects, among other building works, while the other brother's enterprise was devoted to the town's civic and commercial buildings.

Finally, also in the 1910s and '20s, some of Ottawa's houses were directly obtained through Sears, Roebuck and Co.'s mail order service. The prospective homeowner selected a house design from the Sears catalog, and all the components of the house would be shipped to him. Sears' advertizing copy stressed the simplicity of assembly, which was completely up to the purchaser/owner. The houses available through Sears were mostly priced between \$1,000 and \$3,000.¹⁷

On January 7, 1915, the Ottawa Weekly-Republican enthused about the continual increase of building activity which was directly linked to private home ownership, and proclaimed Ottawa to be the "City of Homes." These were not, the article stressed, "syndicate houses put up by capitalists for renting purposes...they are homes that will shelter those whose thriftiness and hard labor has made possible the dream, for many of a lifetime." Emphasis was placed on the individuality of these homes — they varied, the writer claimed, in style and size, "according to the ideas and purses of individuals and form a valuable addition as a whole to the beauty and reputation of the city."

In addition to the scores of new houses built, it is clear that many older residences were virtually transformed into newer-looking, "modern" houses. "Thousands of dollars were expended to transform residences of ancient vintage into models of beauty and convenience...scores have been given a new veranda, additional room or two and done over inside and out."¹⁸

The growth in population from about 10,000 to 15,000 between 1920 and 1930 indicates that building was booming in this decade, and the record bears this out. As one writer gushed in the December 31, 1923, summary of that year's building activity: "\$1,765,000 spent for Ottawa Improvements in 1923...city in midst of greatest building boom...1922 total exceeded by \$407,000 and more than double that of 1921."¹⁹

In 1920 there were 36 contractors listed, including Peter Halm, the Eichelkraut Brothers, H. Hossack, Joseph Moran, and the Sinnott Brothers. The '20s perhaps saw an increased demand for the services of architects, although the town even at this time supported only two, Hanifen and Richardson, indicating that, as is usual, by far the highest percentage of structures were builder-designed.

The bungalow dominated new domestic construction: these homes were small, affordable, easy to construct, and suitable for the majority of middle-class Ottawans. The newspaper often printed photographs in groups showing six to twelve homes, generally bungalows, with titles such as "Their owners are proud of them," and "Bungalows rule here."

As the 1920s progressed it became clear that fewer and fewer houses were being constructed on central lots, and most of the building activity was taking place out to the west and south of the city. This construction consisted of housing for moderate-income families, generally the homes of men (and also women) who worked in Ottawa's various industrial concerns, including large corporations such as Federal Plate Glass (soon to become National Plate Glass), Ottawa Silica Co. and the construction trades.

With the onset of the Depression, construction activity halted abruptly in the 1930s. By this time, most of central Ottawa had been built up, and the city's various residential areas looked much as they do today: streets of single-family houses, built to be comfortable and enduring.

Endnotes — Chapter 3

- 1 City Directories.
- 2 Ottawa Republican, 6 January 1876.
- 3 1878 City Directory, p. 16.
- 4 Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14),
159-60.
- 5 Ottawa Republican, 3 January 1890, p.5.
- 6 Ottawa Republican-Times, 5 January 1893.
- 7 Ibid., 3 January 1895, p. 2.
- 8 Ibid., 3 January 1895, p. 2.
- 9 Ibid., 2 January 1902.
- 10 Ibid., 1 January 1903.
- 11 Ibid., 4 January 1906.
- 12 Ibid., 3 January 1907; 9 January 1908.
- 13 Ibid., 7 January 1909.
- 14 Ibid., 7 January 1909.
- 15 Ibid., 6 January 1910.
- 16 Ibid., 7 January 1892.
- 17 Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl, Houses by Mail
(Washington: The Preservation Press, 1986).
- 18 Ottawa Weekly Republican, 7 January 1915.
- 19 Ottawa Daily Republican-Times, 31 December 1923.

CHAPTER 4. THE PRACTICE OF THE PROFESSION OF ARCHITECTURE IN OTTAWA

The idea of the work of an architect [is] becoming more and more apparent and the unsatisfactory method heretofore pursued of building a plan from sketches made by a carpenter on a board is becoming obsolete.¹

Professional architects, as opposed to carpenters and builders, were not entirely unknown in Ottawa before the turn of the century: the Reddick Mansion, for example, had been designed by William B. Olmsted and Peter Nicholson in 1856-58. But Olmsted and Nicholson were not Ottawans. They, along with a handful of other midwestern architects in the early years of Ottawa's development, had been secured from elsewhere to produce designs for the more elaborate residential buildings in the town -- particularly some of those standing on the north bluff and along Ottawa Avenue. Still, architect involvement was an anomaly, and the vast majority of structures, whether residential, commercial or industrial, were the work of Ottawa's growing number of carpenters and builders.

The Ottawa city directory first included the heading "architect" in its business pages of 1874-75. H.C. Furness, the architect listed, worked out of an office at the northwest corner of Madison and Columbus Streets. But by the time the 1878-79 directory was published, Furness seems to have left Ottawa, and the directory still had no listing for an architect in 1884. By 1888, William Youmans had appeared in the directory under "architect." Youmans practiced in the city between approximately 1885 and 1890, during which time he designed the Moses Stiefel House at 431 Congress St.; the Meyer Stiefel House at 500 E. Main St.; the J.M. French House at 300 Pearl St. (exterior later remodeled); and possibly a number of other homes. It is probable that the Stiefels, one of Ottawa's wealthiest mercantile families, hired Youmans from Chicago or some other large city, and the architect set up his office in Ottawa, attracting other work during his stay. In the early 1890s, John W. Watson practiced architecture in the city out of an office on Court Street: he is known to have designed the house at 702 Chapel Street.

Clearly by this time, as is evident in the Ottawa Republican-Times quote above, architect-involvement was beginning to rise in Ottawa's residential and commercial sectors. There was enough demand for the services of an architect to support a small corps of local architects and draftsmen permanently located in Ottawa. From about 1898 to the early 1930s, Jason F. Richardson, Jr. (apparently an Ottawa native) garnered the city's major building commissions -- hotels, office blocks, schools, and theaters, for example. (see Figure 4-2.) Though Richardson produced designs for primarily monumental brick civic and commercial structures, he also designed some residences -- for instance, the house at 431 Pearl St., and several homes on the South Bluff. Interestingly, in 1913 Richardson was listed under both "architect" and "civil engineer" in the city directory. If indeed Richardson had an engineering

ARCHITECTS PRACTICING IN OTTAWA

(SOURCE: CITY DIRECTORIES)

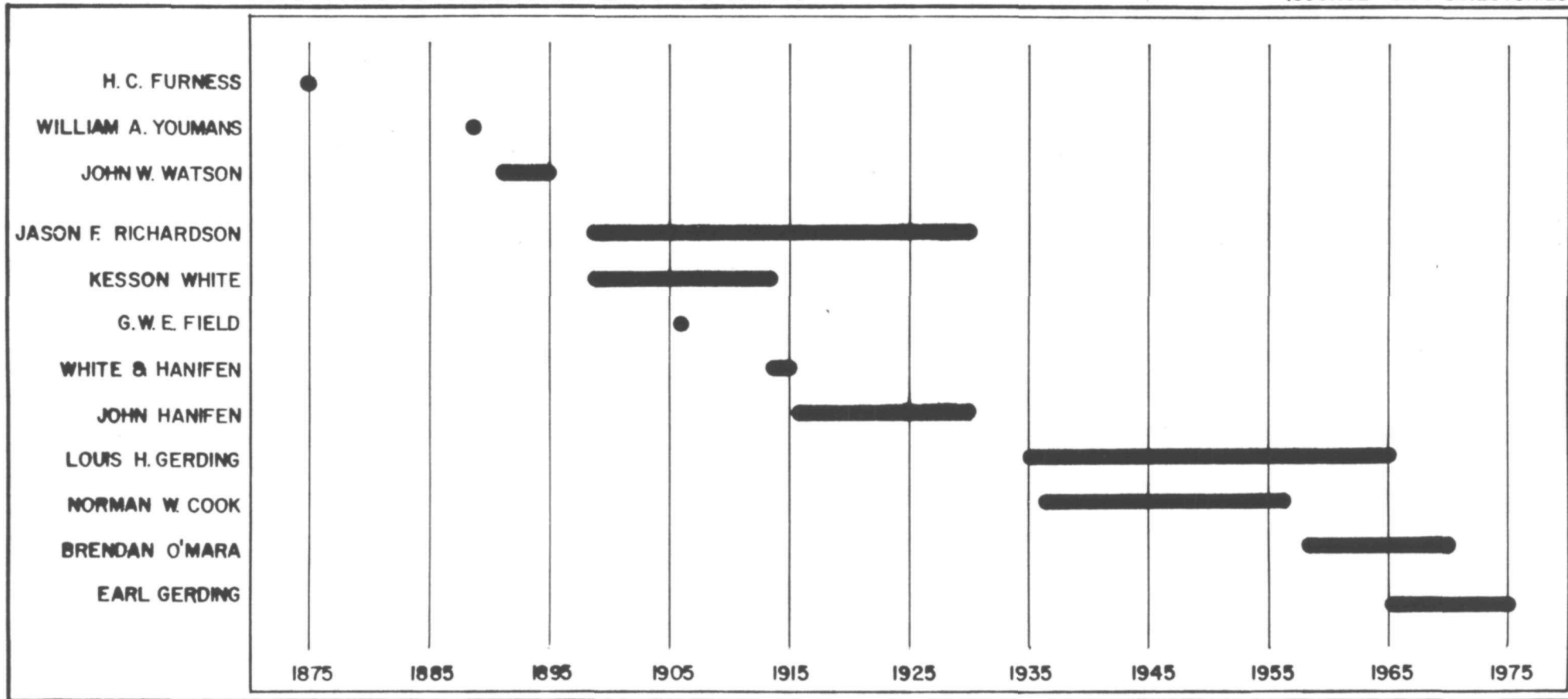


Fig. 4-1

background, his extraordinary amount of commissions for large structures is understandable -- he may have been the only individual in Ottawa capable of designing and overseeing the construction of such projects.

The only other architect consistently listed in the city directory throughout the early part of twentieth century was Kesson White. The two men's practices were geographically separated (each had an office in a different section of the commercial district), and their architectural focuses were distinct: White's work was primarily in the residential sector, as opposed to Richardson's civic and commercial emphasis. White designed a number of grandiose residences on the south side of town which incorporated shingle style, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival elements in a seemingly haphazard and highly individualistic way. His services were also secured by individuals building homes in East Ottawa. For instance, the large Queen Anne home at 638 Congress St. was designed by White in 1903. In 1906-07 a third architect, G.W.E. Field, arrived in Ottawa; however, he apparently stayed for just one year. No works of Field's in Ottawa have been located.

In 1913, the year Jason Richardson listed himself as a civil engineer, Kesson White took on a partner, John Hanifen. Hanifen was a native Ottawan, the son of Michael Hanifen, a plasterer who was born in Ireland. He had gone to the University of Illinois to study architecture; while there he, along with a number of other students, came under the spell of the work currently being done in and around Chicago by Frank Lloyd Wright and the Prairie School architects.² Hanifen first entered the architectural profession in Ottawa, joining Kesson White in his Nertney Building office on Madison Street in the 1910s. By 1913 Hanifen & White were partners; after 1916 White retired and Hanifen retained the offices atop the Nertney Building.

While working with White, Hanifen seems to have designed primarily in the Georgian Revival and Colonial Revival styles, following in White's eclectic footsteps (see, for instance, 325 Pearl St., Hanifen's 1913 Georgian Revival design for Clara French). But in the early 1910s, Hanifen's Prairie predilections began to emerge -- while his buildings were often gable-roofed and relatively traditional-looking at first glance, he placed bands of windows around corners on the upper floors, and characteristically included a one-story, flat-roofed sun porch at one side of the house.

After White stopped his own architectural activity, Hanifen continued, it seems, to design revival style homes for those who desired them. And he occasionally remodeled interiors of already existing buildings (for instance, the V.J. Duncan house, 601 S. Division St., which he remodeled in 1922). But he also executed a number of homes in the Prairie Style -- these structures exhibit the horizontal decorative bands, ribbon windows and flat roofs characteristic of the Prairie Style. Interestingly, Hanifen's work does not fit the model of architectural style diffusion described by Robert W. Bastian,³ who focuses on the out-of-town commissions of Prairie architects, and views these clients as indicative of the diffusion of Prairie Style architecture. Bastian believes that other individuals saw and liked the new Prairie buildings in these towns, and turned to the same architect for similar

Figure 4-2. Buildings Designed by Jason F. Richardson

Ottawa

B.P.O.E.
Jefferson School
Washington School
Central Life Building
Pleasant View Luther College
Ottawa Banking and Trust Co.
First National Bank Building
Clifton Hotel
Shabbona School
Masonic Temple
LaSalle County Detention Home
Geiger-Stiefel Building
Republican-Times Building
W. D. Duncan Building
Engelfield Cafeteria
Merchants and Farmers Trust and Savings Bank
Knights of Columbus Home
LaSalle County Sanitarium
Columbus Street Garage
Chicago Fruit Produce and Supply Co.
Salvation Army Citadel
Bastien Memorial Building
Godfrey Sales Room
Orpheum Theatre
Creedon Hotel
City Hall Building
L. M. Bayne & Co. Garage
Purity Baking Co.
Hamilton and Vincent Warehouse

Elsewhere

Waltham Presbyterian Church, Waltham Twp.
Utica Elevator Co., Utica
DeKalb County Sanitarium, DeKalb
Pratt County Sanitarium, Monticello
Christian County Sanitarium, Taylorsville
B.P.O.E., Mendota
Knights of Columbus, LaSalle
B.P.O.E., Sycamore

Source: Richardson's Advertisements in the Ottawa Republican-Times, 30 December 1916, 31 December 1920, 31 December 1921, 31 December 1925, 31 December 1926, 31 December 1927.

homes, thus creating pockets of Prairie houses outside the major centers of Prairie architecture. The work of John Hanifen, however, points out the importance of architectural education and the network of communication among architects as an important factor in the diffusion of the style. Hanifen was a local architect in a relatively small town, yet he was able to introduce Prairie architecture to a receptive group of young middle-class professionals. These individuals may have become familiar with the Prairie style through the published designs of noted prairie architects; however, they did not commission those architects, but turned instead to Hanifen, a talented local architect happy to design Prairie style buildings when given the opportunity. The diffusion of the Prairie style in Ottawa, then, resulted from the general architectural environment in which Hanifen trained in combination with a receptive group of clients.

It seems that those commissioning Hanifen's relatively avant-garde homes were most often young, middle-class professionals, many of whom lived in East Ottawa (or wanted to move there). An East Ottawa address had become an indication of social status to a degree, yet was still obtainable (as opposed to the North Bluff, much of Ottawa Avenue, and a portion of the South Bluff, all of which tended to be the residential enclaves of Ottawa's more moneyed elites). Further, Hanifen's clients often knew one another personally or were professional colleagues. For instance, he designed a number of residences for lawyers — the A.E. Butters Home (300 Congress St., in 1914); the Charles E. Woodward House (428 Pearl St., in 1919); and the W.I. Hibbs House on the south side of Ottawa. Woodward and Hibbs were, in fact, law partners. Hanifen also designed the home of George P. Fisher, a young doctor, on Ottawa's south side (see Fig. 4-3).

Hanifen's work was not solely devoted to residential design — while Richardson continued to garner the vast majority of civic and commercial projects, Hanifen too was responsible for some work of this sort. For instance, Hanifen designed the Zeller Inn (now demolished), a Prairie-style two-story hotel which stood on Columbus Street; a downtown office building; the Ottawa Country Club; an annex to Ryburn Memorial Hospital; a Christian Science Church; and the Eastover Apartments on Main Street in East Ottawa (now demolished).

One of Hanifen's fellow students at the University of Illinois, Strawn Gay, worked in his office as a draftsman for many years. Gay never finished architecture school, which he left in order to join the army in World War II, and as a result was never licensed. According to Earl Gerding, Gay was probably the most talented designer in Ottawa at the time — it is possible that he was responsible for some of the designs produced under Hanifen's name.

In 1915 the Ottawa Township High School was constructed in East Ottawa, on a lot near the Fox River Bridge. William Butts Ittner, a prominent St. Louis school architect and a leader in educational reform, designed the building. Apparently Hanifen supervised the construction on-site, for, while the school plans are signed by Ittner, Hanifen is listed as "consulting architect" on the descriptive plaque inside the school doors.⁴

Figure 4-3. Buildings Designed by John Hanifen

East Side

Oscar Kroehnke House	913	Congress St.	1914
Clara French House	325	Pearl St.	1914
A.E. Butters House	300	Congress St.	1914
Albert Gilman House	514	Congress St.	1914
Ottawa Township High School (With William B. Ittner)	211	E. Main St.	1916
W.C. Flick House	730	E. Main St.	1916
J.E. McEvoy House	905	Congress St.	1916
George Waters House	519	Chapel St.	1916
Charles E. Woodward House (Eldridge Home)	428	Pearl St.	1919
Sidney Steifel	510	Pearl St.	1921
V.J. Duncan (remodeling of interior)	546	E. Main St.	1922
Eastover Apartments	601	S. Division St.	1922
F.M. Weese House		E. Main St.	1925
		Shabbona St.	1925 (?)

Town Center

The Zellor Inn		Columbus St.	1916
		(Demolished)	
George W. Reed & Co. Bldg.		Main & Court Streets	1916
Christian Science Church	116	W. Lafayette St.	

South Side

G.W. Yentzer House		Prospect Avenue	1916
W.E. Berndt House		Third Avenue (?)	1916
John Jordan House	217	First Avenue	1918
"Old Jacob's House"		South Bluff	1921 (?)
Charles Beck House	518	W. Van Buren	1922
George P. Fisher House	524	E. Van Buren	1922
W.I. Hibbs House	401	Christie St.	1916
Harry Troup House	124	E. Van Buren	1924
J.H. Norem		Guthrie St.	1925
W.H. Fisher		Highland Addition	1925

West Side

John Damgard House		Ottawa Avenue	1916
Mrs. M. Hilton House		Ottawa Avenue	1918
Joseph Gay		Webster St.	1917

North Bluff

John Hanifen House	105	Leland	1910
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Elsewhere

Annex to Ryburn Memorial Hospital			1918
Ottawa Country Club			

Although there were other instances in which out-of-town architects designed buildings in Ottawa, most of the architectural work in Ottawa during this period was done by either Hanifen or Jason Richardson. Although the extent of the competition between Hanifen and Richardson is not known, it is clear that Richardson began to advertise his services more heavily when Hanifen entered the Ottawa architectural scene. Beginning in about 1915, Richardson took out large ads in the year-end building summaries published by the Ottawa Daily Republican-Times, listing the structures he had been responsible for designing within the past year or two. And by the 1920s Hanifen was following suit, publishing not a list of his buildings, but actual photographs of homes he had designed. Perhaps this self-promotion was necessary, for while the 1920s were booming times for the building industry in Ottawa, most building activity was carried on without the services of an architect — as is, of course, generally the case.

The practices of Hanifen and Richardson seem to have flourished during the boom years of the 1920s, and the two men remained practicing until the early 1930s. But the Depression halted virtually all architectural activity in Ottawa. Richardson apparently retired, and Hanifen moved to Chicago with his family and worked on government-sponsored architectural projects until he died.

Professional architecture in Ottawa was picked up by Louis Gerding later in the 1930s. Gerding's design for the Jefferson School on Columbus Street was published in The Architectural Record in 1940,⁵ as were two of his designs for residences in the early 1950s.

Also in the 1930s, Norman Cook, an architect from Chicago, moved his practice to Ottawa. Cook was responsible for the design of the Palm Apartment House on Columbus Street and the remodeling of the exterior of the J.M. French house at 300 Pearl St. Ottawa, it seems, had stabilized into a city able to support two, and only two, architectural firms, for from the 1930s to the 1960s Cook and Gerding produced most of the architect-designed structures in Ottawa, as had Richardson and Hanifen before them.

Earl Gerding, Louis Gerding's nephew, studied architecture at the University of Illinois in the early 1940s. After serving in the army during World War II, Gerding returned to Ottawa and worked for his uncle's firm until the mid 1960s, when he branched out on his own. Gerding, recently retired, has been responsible for an enormous amount of architectural work of all kinds in Ottawa and throughout the surrounding area.

From the beginning of the practice of the architectural profession in Ottawa, architect-designed structures have been located in the central business district — particularly LaSalle, Columbus, Madison, Main and Jefferson Streets, and in the city's higher-income residential areas — the north bluff, the south bluff, Ottawa Avenue on the west side, and East Ottawa. In the current survey area of East Ottawa, less than 1% of the structures have been traced to an architect's design.

Endnotes — Chapter 4

- 1 Ottawa Republican-Times, 3 January 1895.
- 2 Conversation with Ottawa architect Earl Gerding. Also, Mabel Schaible, who was the best friend of Hanifen's daughter, Betty, remembers an outing to a football game in Chicago with the Hanifens, during which John Hanifen took them on a detour to Oak Park, Ill., en route to the game. According to Schaible, Hanifen was heavily influenced by Wright. Gerding believes that this interest is directly linked to Hanifen's architectural education at the University of Illinois during the time that Wright's work, and the work of the Prairie School in general, was the predominant architectural influence on young men entering the architectural profession in the Midwest.
- 3 Robert W. Bastian, "The Prairie Style House: Spatial Diffusion of a Minor Design," Journal of Cultural Geography 1 (Fall/Winter 1980): 50-65.
- 4 There are 31 citations after Ittner's name in the Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals, most of which deal with with Ittner's school designs. See, for instance, Guy Study, "The Work of William B. Ittner, FAIA," The Architectural Record 57, no. 2 (Feb. 1925): 97-124; and Guy Study, "Junior and Senior High Schools," The Architectural Record 60, no. 3 (Sept. 1926): 202-224.
- 5 Architectural Record and Building News January 1940: 35-38.

Figure 4-4. Architects Identified in the Survey

<u>Architect</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Date</u>
William A. Youmans	500 E. Main St.	1885
	433 E. Main St.	ca.1885
	300 Pearl St.	1880s
	431 Congress St.	1886
John W. Watson	702 Chapel St.	1892
Jason F. Richardson, Jr.	431 Pearl St.	1891?98
	809 Pearl St.	ca.1910
Kesson White	630 E. Main St.	1902
Kesson White & John Hanifen	913 Congress St.	1913
John Hanifen	626 Chapel St.	ca.1910
	325 Pearl St.	1913
	300 Congress St.	1914
	519 Chapel St.	1916
	514 Congress St.	1916
	730 E. Main St.	1916
	428 Pearl St.	1919
	510 Pearl St.	1921
John Hanifen & Strawn Gay	546 E. Main St.	1922
	905 Congress St.	1916
William B. Ittner & John Hanifen	Ottawa Township H.S.	1916
Louis Gerding	700 Griffith Ct.	1924
Norman Cook	300 Pearl St. (alteration)	1929
Joseph C. Llewellyn Co.	Manual Arts Building	1931-32

CHAPTER 5. WEST OTTAWA

Historical Development

West Ottawa is bordered by transportation routes and the industries that flourished alongside them. The area was settled largely by the immigrants who formed a large proportion of Ottawa's industrial laborers. Few of the earliest buildings constructed in this area survive; those that still exist are not necessarily representative of Ottawa's initial period of development. Today the neighborhood comprises a relatively cohesive collection of modest homes, generally wood-frame, one-story structures. Although Alice Rigden Park (formerly Shabbona Park) occupies a city block in the center of West Ottawa, parts of the neighborhood are barren of trees and dominated by the grid of streets.

West Ottawa is much larger than the 36-block area that HABS surveyed; it consists of virtually all of Ottawa west of the downtown commercial core. The HABS survey encompassed the section bounded by Madison, Poplar, and Walnut streets and the I & M Canal which was included in the State's Addition Plat of 1837. As laid out at that time, each block in this area is a square, bisected by an alley, and having a common area in its center. These blocks were originally divided into fourteen lots; over time, individual owners sometimes subdivided their lots or bought more than one lot, so today the number of lots varies from block to block.

Many lots in West Ottawa were sold by the trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal around 1850.¹ The lots were inexpensive and those who purchased them either built quickly and sold for a profit, or held the lot for a few years and sold it, vacant, for a profit. The histories of many houses in West Ottawa can be traced back to this early pattern of speculation.

The survey area has been bordered by transportation routes since its initial settlement. The north border is delineated by the I & M Canal, which widened as it passed through town to allow docking. The east border is one block away from the site of the lateral canal (originally located on what is now Canal Street). This waterway was lined with grain elevators, lumber yards, and small factories, and was used as a staging area for loading and unloading canal boats. These industries provided employment for many survey area residents.²

When the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad came to Ottawa in 1855, tracks were laid along the north side of the canal. This attracted several factories to the northwest side of the city. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad built a line south to Streator in 1867, which passed behind the west side of the factories lining the lateral canal, on Walnut Street. This boundary forms the eastern border of the survey area.³

West Ottawa was settled by laborers, skilled workers, and merchants who generally conducted business within the neighborhood. In the nineteenth

century, west side workers found employment in the lumber yards, glass factories, fire brick manufactories, farm implement and wagon factories, piano and organ manufactories, and cigar factories. The development of silica sand mining on the west side of town also brought more residents into the survey area because of the neighborhood's proximity to the mines.⁴

Many of these laborers were immigrants. The initial settlers of West Ottawa included several Irish who had been working on the canal. As Ottawa developed, German immigrants were attracted to the city, and especially to this neighborhood. The churches of the area provide some indication of its inhabitants: the presence of three German churches, one Irish church (and no others) through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries indicates a dominant immigrant population.

The earliest church in West Ottawa was St. Francis of Assisi Roman Catholic Church, located just outside the survey boundaries at Jefferson and Sanger streets in West Ottawa. The parish, formed in 1859, served the German community. The present church was constructed in 1914-16.⁵ Founded shortly thereafter was the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, which remained exclusively German-speaking until 1914, and held some services in German until 1945. The present church building at the corner of Jefferson and Sycamore streets was erected in 1881. By 1912, the congregation had about 325 members.⁶ The Germans were also represented by a third church, the Zion Evangelical Church, organized in 1865. First located at LaSalle and Jefferson streets, the church building was moved to Jefferson and Mulberry in 1880. The congregation built a new church in 1903 at Madison and Sycamore. In 1938, the church was sold to the Bethel Lutheran Brethren Church.⁷

Irish Catholics worshipped initially at St. Columba's on Washington Street, which was founded in 1838 as a mission for Irish canal workers. In 1893 a new parish, St. Patrick's, was formed to serve West Ottawa and Ottawa Township. The church building, located at Jefferson and Pine streets, was completed in 1898. The congregation numbered 250 families by 1912.⁸ The only school located in the survey area is the parochial school for St. Patrick's, located across the street from the church. Built in 1912, it still serves as a grade school.

Largely a neighborhood of houses and churches, West Ottawa did have some commercial activity, mostly oriented to the neighborhood. A number of commercial buildings have been converted to residential use. The commercial buildings that remain are clustered in two sections of West Ottawa: on the perimeter of Shabbona Park and on Madison Street. Most of these buildings served as saloons and/or grocery stores (often found in combination). All of them have been altered but many can be recognized by building type. One saloon, Schaefer's Hall at 729 Chestnut St., also functioned as an opera house/dancing hall. The tavern at 528 W. Lafayette St. is an example of an early saloon in the neighborhood. Established in the late nineteenth century, it has continued to operate as a bar to the present day, although during Prohibition it was a soft drink parlor. Wendel's Meat Market at 610 W. Madison St., a one-story gable-front building, retains its original nineteenth-century storefront.

Many merchants lived next door to, upstairs in, or in additions built onto their shops, saloons, and grocery stores. For instance, the building at 1020 Chestnut St. served as Peter Downey's saloon as well as his home. Justin Hamalle operated a grocery next door to his residence, both in the same building at 528 W. Lafayette St., from 1884 until the mid 1890s. Frank Steinbach owned a grocery and meat market at 920 Chestnut beginning in 1884, and lived on the premises. In 1908-09, having achieved some prosperity, he built his own house at 916 Chestnut St.

Architectural Development

The 332 houses in the West Ottawa survey area exhibit a variety of forms and details, ranging from one to two stories, from rectangular to L-shaped to square plans, from gable to hipped to pyramidal roofs, from upright, vertical massing to buildings that are long and low and hug the ground. Gable roofs predominate, particularly in the nineteenth-century one-story buildings. Both front-gable (where the ridgeline runs perpendicular to the street, and the entrance is in the gable end) and side-gable (where the ridgeline is parallel to the street, and the entrance is in the long side) forms are popular. Often additions have been made, forming L-shaped or T-shaped or more complex plans. Front porches, a common feature, have been enclosed, making what appears to be a low addition to the front.

Of the 116 buildings that appear on the 1853 map in the West Ottawa survey area, only 33 survive.⁹ These 33 survivors are disproportionately brick: of the 33 buildings surveyed that dated before 1853, six, or 18%, were brick. This is in contrast to the 402 buildings surveyed of all dates, of which 5% were brick. The pre-1853 buildings also seem to include more two-story buildings than are represented generally. It is not surprising that the survivors are the more substantial buildings, but it causes speculation about the rest of the early buildings, which were probably predominantly wood frame.

Of the pre-1853 buildings that do survive, one form predominates: the I-house. Named for its popularity in Indiana and Illinois, the I-house also has an I-like form: tall and narrow. In West Ottawa, these buildings are three to five bays long, one room deep, and two stories high. The entrance is in the long side, and there is a gable roof. Many of these are located within one or two blocks of the canal. All of the brick buildings that survive — six — are in this form. A fine five-bay example is the John Walter House at 719 Chestnut St., while a smaller, three-bay example is at 925 Walnut St. The I-house was also built in wood frame and covered with clapboards. A good example, although now covered in aluminum, is the house at 1117 Chestnut St.

Few buildings from the last half of the nineteenth century in West Ottawa show the influence of architects. Instead, they exhibit vernacular forms, as well as characteristic materials. Of the 198 extant houses built between 1853 and 1900, only three are brick. The rest are wood frame, originally clad with clapboard, but now covered with a variety of sidings.

One-story buildings predominate: for the most part, they were built for members of the working class that settled West Ottawa. For example, Thomas Reardon, a waggonmaker, moved to 1021 Walnut St. in the early 1870s; William Mahoney, a laborer, owned his own house at 720 W. Superior St. in the 1860s; and Christian Schwartz, an glass blower, lived at 723 Sycamore in the 1880s. The forms of these one-story buildings included both front gables and side-gable roofs, highly symmetrical window arrangements and asymmetrical ones, rectangular buildings and L-shaped ones. One distinctive form is the three-bay gable-front building with a central door, such as those at 914 W. Lafayette St. (built in 1886) and 929 Mulberry St. (dating from before 1885). Often an ell was added (or may have been original), for instance, the buildings at 510 W. Jackson St. or 1103 Chestnut St. The house at 510 W. Jackson St. also exhibits a distinctive round, ornamented vent in the peak of the gable, a detail seen throughout the survey area.

The two-story buildings of this period often exhibit the characteristics of the one-story homes. The houses at 712 W. Washington St. and 718 W. Madison St. are two-story, gable-front houses with the simple lines and lack of ornament of the gable-front buildings that are one-story. An example is the Samuel Barnhardt House at 718 W. Madison St., which dates from the late 1880s. Barnhardt was a laborer and "burner," which could indicate a job in the brick, clay, glass or sand industries. A good example of a two-story L-shaped house is that at 820 W. Jefferson, built as the parsonage for the Zion Evangelical Church.

One of the more notable buildings from the late nineteenth century is a home built of brick by Ulick Burke, a mason, in the 1850s. Located at 825 W. Jackson St., it is a striking departure from the smaller wooden buildings of the neighborhood. The two-story building has a five-bay front and pyramidal roof. Paired brackets at the cornice indicate Italianate influences.

At the end of the nineteenth century, and into the twentieth, some new building forms gained popularity in West Ottawa. One of these was a more complex one-story building, such as that at 714 Poplar St. Queen Anne-style influences are seen in the rounded porch with conical roof, oriel window on the west, and complicated roofline. Another common building form (known as the Four-Square), has two stories, a hipped roof and a square, blocky appearance. An early example of this is the John Dougherty House at 915 Mulberry St. Dating from about 1900, it also features a projecting bay. The house at 708 W. Madison St., too, is of this type; it dates from 1915.

Brick became more common as a building material in the twentieth century, perhaps reflecting increased prosperity and the numerous brick and tile works in the area. Of the 99 extant houses which date from the turn of the century to 1949, five are brick -- in contrast to the total of two dating back to the previous fifty years.

Many vernacular building forms of the nineteenth century continued on into the twentieth. One-story workers' housing was still being built: for example, the side-gabled example at 1012 Mulberry St. (built in 1910), and the front-gabled

house at 906 W. Madison St. (dating from about 1915-18). Slightly more elaborate than its predecessors, this building has a Palladian window in the front gable and dormer windows lighting the second story.

By the mid-1910s and into the '20s, the bungalow appears to have dominated new construction in West Ottawa. A larger one-story house than the previous worker housing, the bungalow was distinguished by prominent roofs often echoed in porches and dormers. Fine examples exist at 711 W. Jefferson St., built in 1922 for Frank Busch, a laborer; at 1022 Poplar St., dating from 1929; and at 1126 Mulberry St., a rare brick example from 1924. The bungalows housed laborers, as well as engineers, foremen, and managers — the middle class of Ottawa.

It is possible that West Ottawa may also contain some houses purchased from Sears, Roebuck and Company. The house on 721 Mulberry Street is possibly based on the "Albany" plan, which was offered in Sears' 1926 catalog. This building has a steeply pitched gable roof with a prominent shed-roofed dormer in front.¹⁰

West Ottawa was built as a working- and middle-class neighborhood, and its buildings reflect its social and economic bases. The homes of many Irish and German immigrants, these nineteenth-century buildings were largely wood frame, one story, and vernacular in design. In the twentieth century, these building forms persisted, but new ones were also introduced, notably the bungalow.

Endnotes -- Chapter 5

- 1 Deeds, Liber 25, LaSalle County Courthouse.
- 2 City directories.
- 3 Michael P. Conzen, ed., Focus On Ottawa (Chicago: University of Chicago, 1987), 50.
- 4 City directories.
- 5 Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14), 171; Caroline Campaigne, ed., Ottawa Sesquicentennial Commemorative Book (Ottawa, 1987), 182-4; Fr. L. H. Gildner, "Rededication of Church and People," (St.. Francis of Assisi Church, Ottawa, n.d.).
- 6 Ottawa: Old and New, 171; "A Brief History of Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church" (1960); Campaigne, 189.
- 7 Ottawa: Old and New, 172; Campaigne, 166.
- 8 Ottawa: Old and New, 185-7; Campaigne, 185-7.
- 9 Map of "City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois" (New York: Messrs. Hart and Mapother, 1853).
- 10 Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl, Houses by Mail (Washington: The Preservation Press, 1986), 135.

CHAPTER 6. EAST OTTAWA

Historical Development

East Ottawa is a tree-shaded peninsula bordered on three sides by the Fox and Illinois rivers. Directly across the Fox River from Ottawa's commercial downtown, it was too isolated and inconvenient for ventures dependent upon easy railroad and canal access. As a result, East Ottawa developed as a prime residential area. In effect, the initial inconvenience of the East Ottawa area eventually added to its prestige, and the riverfront became the picturesque setting of several prominent East Ottawa houses. The first bridge over the Fox River was in place by 1848, encouraging the development of the neighborhood.

Henry Greene from New Hampshire purchased all of East Ottawa from two farmers in 1834. He had the land platted in 1835 but evidently did little to market these lots. In 1847 W. H. W. Cushman purchased the land, built a large estate on the area's extreme east end, and offered the rest for resale.¹ East Ottawa was platted to extend to the north bank of the Illinois River, but frequent flooding south of Main Street prevented this area from being developed. The blocks were rectangular, containing lots of varying sizes and numbers, and without delineated alleys. By 1853 there were about twenty-seven houses in the area but Cushman still owned much of the land. By the 1870s this land had been divided into large, multi-lot estates by homeowners who bought several lots on which they constructed large houses with various outbuildings. This resulted in each block having only a few lots of varying sizes and shapes.

The 1855 city ordinances were very specific about landscaping in East Ottawa, requiring that sidewalks be flanked by two uniform rows of ornamental trees set at the curb and 13 feet from the curb. This is the only area of the city which had such a restriction.² Over the years these trees have grown to create tree-shaded walks and roads, which contribute to the area's distinctive environment.

East Ottawa's streets were the first of the city's residential districts to be paved, in 1906-07. Paving bricks were laid in the streets with stone curbs, and square bricks with decorative scored patterns replaced the old wooden sidewalks.³ Most of this paving material is still in place, and is another unusual feature of the area.

Early residents of East Ottawa established a prestigious reputation for the area through the homes they constructed, their occupations and their wealth. Unlike those who found it convenient or necessary to live close to their place of business, such as storekeepers and saloon owners, the doctors, lawyers, and city leaders who settled in East Ottawa were able to separate themselves from their places of business. Many of the nineteenth-century houses were owned by members of the large legal community. For example, George Washington Bushnell, a prominent lawyer, state senator, and the Attorney General of

Illinois, built a large house at 628 Pearl Street between 1868 and 1872. Several doctors also built homes in the area, such as Dr. J. O. Harris at 527 E. Main St. in the 1860s. A number of merchants chose this area as well, once they had achieved prosperity. For example, Moses Stiefel came to Ottawa from Austria and established a clothing store in 1864. After boarding for several years in Ottawa's commercial area he built an architect-designed house in East Ottawa in 1885. The neighborhood was also favored by retired farmers such as Jeremiah Strawn, who built a large brick house at 532 Congress St. around 1855.

East Ottawa was not purely the domain of the wealthy. Dr. J. O. Harris, a land speculator among other occupations, advertised for lots in all sections of the city in the late nineteenth century. His promotion emphasized quick sale and immediate availability.⁴ In the early twentieth century many of the large estates were subdivided and more modest homes were built around them. Cushman's estate on the eastern edge was subdivided in the twentieth century, and finally added to the incorporated city in 1930. The houses in this section are smaller and date from a later period than those in the rest of East Ottawa.⁵

East Ottawa did not have the ethnic diversity of West Ottawa; the prosperous people who settled there tended to be Americans of Anglo-Saxon descent. However, the area has always had a significant minority of Irish, French and German residents. In the early twentieth century East Ottawa became even more diverse ethnically as lower-cost houses were built on the east end of the neighborhood.

When the city of Ottawa was organized in 1855, its original lawmakers divided the city into seven wards. Each ward was to build its own elementary school, and East Ottawa complied by building Washington School on York Street between Pearl and Congress. The circa 1860 building was replaced by a new one in 1906, which was torn down in the 1970s, when the school system consolidated. The old school yard is now East Ottawa's only public park.⁶

The southwest corner of East Ottawa has been public land since an armory was erected there in 1904. In 1916 Ottawa High School was moved from the center of town to a new building immediately to the east of the armory. A manual arts building and gymnasium were added to the complex in 1931-32, and the school eventually used the low-lying land close to the Illinois River for athletic fields. These three large brick buildings formed a harmonious complex, until the armory was torn down in the summer of 1987.

East Main Street has been the most active section throughout the area's history because it is the connecting avenue between East Ottawa and the downtown commercial sector, via the Fox River bridge. The few commercial enterprises that have existed in East Ottawa have been located on East Main Street. A garage/gas station was formerly situated on the corner of Main and Shabbona streets but was later replaced by a residential structure. The Star Rug Co. was the only other business located in East Ottawa. Established in 1907, it was a rug and carpet weaving business on 643 E. Main Street.⁷ Today, an attorney's office and a doctor's office comprise the total commercial

activity in East Ottawa. Citizens recently blocked an attempt to establish a funeral parlor in the area.

East Main Street was also the location of the only apartment buildings in East Ottawa. The Sanborn Map of 1891 indicates the presence of a four-unit multiple dwelling on E. Main Street which was later replaced with a single-family residence, and the Eastover Apartments designed by John Hanifen were built on E. Main Street in 1925. Another multiple-family dwelling is the house at 432-34 Pearl St., constructed between 1853 and 1869 as a duplex. Many of large houses on E. Main St., such as the V. J. Duncan House at 601 S. Division St. (corner of E. Main), have been converted to multiple residences. These buildings keep the appearance of single-family houses, while serving a multiple-residence use.

As the area developed, some of the larger estates which had been established in the early nineteenth century were divided into lots. One such example is S. B. Gridley's estate, dating from the 1840s, which had been contained in one block. When it was subdivided, one street, Gridley Place, was cut through the center and lined with houses similar to each other in form, style, and period of construction.

Architectural Development

The prosperity of East Ottawa through time is clearly expressed in the architecture of its houses. The materials, size, and design of the buildings have generally been noticeably different from those in West Ottawa.

Brick, while not a dominant building material, was more common in East Ottawa than in West. In the West Ottawa survey area, only 4% of the houses built before 1949 were brick, whereas in East Ottawa the figure is close to 7%. The eighteen brick houses in East Ottawa are evenly divided between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It appears that far more two-story buildings are extant in East Ottawa than in West Ottawa.

Architectural styles and types are another means of analyzing the neighborhood's development. Unlike West Ottawa, East Ottawa has a preponderance of houses that can be categorized in architectural styles, reflecting among the owners a knowledge of architectural trends outside of Ottawa, a concern for design and appearance, and a willingness to spend the money to hire architects and build substantial dwellings.

The Greek Revival is the earliest architectural style represented in the survey area. The brick house at 312-14 E. Main St. is a fine example, featuring a gable front and two-story pilasters, reminiscent of a temple front. The exact construction date of this building is not known, but it probably dates from the early 1850s.

One of the most popular styles in East Ottawa is the Italianate, dating from the 1850s to 1870s. Flat roofs, wide eaves, and bracketed cornices are the hallmarks of this style. The M. H. Hollister House at 804 Chapel St. (dating from the mid-1850s) and the more elaborate E. Y. Griggs House at 704 Orleans St. (dating from 1870) are two good examples in brick. The Jeremiah Strawn House at 532 Congress St. (built in the mid-1850s) exhibits a transitional development, combining the gable front and pilasters of the Greek Revival style with the bracketed cornice and door hood of the Italianate. A more modest expression of this transition is found in the William Sinsel House at 804 Pearl St. (built in the 1870s). This one-and-a-half-story wood-frame-with-clapboarding house has the gable front of the Greek Revival and round- and segmental-arched windows of the Italianate.

In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the Queen Anne style dominated. The Walter Strawn House at 702 Chapel St., designed by architect John W. Watson in 1892, and the V. J. Duncan House at 601 S. Division St., dating from the 1890s, exemplify the irregular massing; projecting bays, towers, and porches; complex roofline; and mixture of exterior materials characteristic of this style. A more simplified example is found at 420 E. Main, distinguished by a variety of shingling and a cross-gable roof.

Another major style found in East Ottawa is the Colonial Revival style, popular in the first half of the twentieth century. A deliberate attempt to evoke the architecture of colonial America, this style is best seen in the Andrew J. O'Connor House at 736 Chapel St. (from 1922) and the Theodore Dargard House at 825 Orleans St. (built in 1936). Other Revival styles included Dutch Colonial, Tudor, and Spanish Colonial Revival, and hints of these are found in the John Hanifen-designed Albert Gilman House at 514 Congress St., dating from 1916, which has Tudoresque touches such as the pseudo half-timbering and multi-paned windows, or the Spanish-tile-roofed Guy Karr House at 515 Pearl St. (built in 1926).

Another twentieth-century style strongly represented in East Ottawa is the Prairie style. John Hanifen, a local architect discussed in Chapter 4, was responsible for many of these designs, such as the Charles E. Woodward House at 428 Pearl St. Built in 1919, this stuccoed house features bands of windows, wide eaves, and a one-story porch, all of which contribute to a horizontal emphasis.

East Ottawa saw the construction of more modest houses in the twentieth century, as noted above. These included bungalows, such as those at 709 Congress St. (1915-16) and 815 Chapel St. (1914). The latter was possibly a Sears house, as it closely resembles the "Hazelton."⁸

Some buildings in East Ottawa may be labeled "eclectic" in nature in that they reflect numerous influences. A good example of eclecticism is the one-and-a-half-story cottage at 514 Orleans St. (constructed for J. J. Shanley in 1912), which combines classical motifs with romantic stylistic influences such as the Queen Anne style.

Many of the houses in East Ottawa are not attributable to any style. As in West Ottawa, the character of these buildings is found in their form. Notably different than West Ottawa, though, East Ottawa's vernacular buildings tend to be two-storied, especially in the nineteenth century. One exception is the one-story raised cottage, represented in East Ottawa by two examples. Both have wood frame construction with clapboarding, a central entrance, and a porch across the front. The house at 708 Congress St. has a pyramidal roof, and 602 Chapel St. features a hippped roof.

Outbuildings are particularly important to the houses in East Ottawa. Many of the larger homes were accompanied by carriage houses, which were later converted into separate residences. The Bushnell Carriage House, a large brick Italianate-style building at 621 Chapel St., was converted into apartments in 1928. Many garages, toolsheds, and other small structures original to the properties are still extant and in use. Often, these buildings were constructed with concern for style and material and mimic the rooflines and general design of the main house. The Butters House at 300 Congress St., a Prairie-style dwelling, has a garage which incorporates the hipped roof and beltcourse of the main house into its design. Bungalows often have garages and outbuildings that use the same material as the house as well as the same lines.

East Ottawa clearly followed national trends in the design of its buildings, although some styles are more heavily represented than others, reflecting their time of construction and the preferences of their owners. The adaptation of these styles could be studied in greater detail, but the fact that so many high-style buildings exist in this neighborhood is tangible evidence of the prosperity of the people who had them built.

Endnotes -- Chapter 6

- 1 Abstract of title to lot 2, block 15 of Green's Addition.
- 2 Revised Ordinances of the City of Ottawa (Ottawa, 1855), 67.
- 3 Michael P. Conzen, ed., Focus on Ottawa (Chicago: University of Chicago, 1987), 54.
- 4 Ottawa Republican 3 January 1890, p. 5.
- 5 Interviews with residents and William Krause, Ottawa City Engineer.
- 6 Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14), 174..
- 7 Ibid., 124.
- 8 Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl, Houses by Mail (Washington: The Preservation Press, 1986), 113.

CHAPTER 7. RECOMMENDATIONS

Ottawa has been able to retain a small-town atmosphere. Many families have lived in the town for generations; in some cases, they have continued to live in the same residence. The commercial core has remained economically healthy and continues to function as a central business district. Downtown land usage has remained fairly constant through its history. Since the economy of Ottawa had a slow evolution, especially in the twentieth century, there were no quick and widespread changes.

As a stable, secure small town, Ottawa for the most part has resisted detrimental modernities such as wide-scale demolition, attempts at urban renewal and use of billboards. Because of this, it has been saved from losing all of its original character. Today, it can be classified as a typical midwestern small town which connotes ideas of a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century main street and of older, well-maintained residential districts. Without conscious application of the concept, Ottawa, in its stable and unchanging nature, has adhered to a form of preservation.

However, there are some aspects of the town which could greatly benefit from a stronger degree of preservation. A majority of buildings (commercial and residential) have utilized sidings which have somewhat altered the character of the buildings. These wall claddings of aluminum, asbestos, vinyl or asphalt materials were introduced throughout the twentieth century. Unfortunately, these materials change the texture and the lines of a building and oftentimes cover the detailing which gave the building its character. For example, in the areas surveyed, 46% of the wood-frame buildings constructed before 1949 now have aluminum or vinyl siding -- most of it applied in the last twenty-five years (see Fig. 7-1). Some of Ottawa's historic resources have suffered through unsympathetic alterations and/or renovations. Windows and doors are often changed in an effort at energy conservation in a manner that mars the appearance of a building. An extreme example of this is the Courthouse building in downtown Ottawa. Storefronts are another detail subject to change with similar results. Aspects of preservation that have been introduced to the town such as the formation of a National Register District in the downtown area should be further encouraged to bring about a greater awareness and appreciation for the remaining historic resources in Ottawa.

A challenge awaits Ottawa in the near future: the abundance of natural and historic resources within the western section of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Corridor makes this area a logical recreational area for the residents of the Chicago metropolitan area. Towns in this region are beginning to realize this may yield enormous economic gains to replace recent industrial losses. Ottawa's historic architectural resources, riverfront, and small-town atmosphere can be utilized to attract increased commerce and tourism. However, in order to preserve its unique qualities, the city must protect its privately owned historic structures by resisting pressures for indiscriminate

Figure 7-1. Coverings of pre-1949 wood-frame buildings

<u>Exterior Material</u>	<u>West Ottawa</u>	<u>East Ottawa</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
aluminum	120	90	210	36
asbestos	49	25	74	12.5
asphalt	43	1	44	7.5
brick	11	24	35	6
clapboard	50	58	108	18.5
formstone	1	0	1	0.2
stone	1	1	2	0.3
stucco	6	18	24	4
tarpaper	1	0	1	0.2
vinyl	38	21	59	10
wood shingle	5	9	14	2.5
vertical wood	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>	2
	335	248	583	

development and encourage owners to present their buildings in ways which emphasize their original design and function. If Ottawa returns its altered historic buildings to their original forms and protects its well-preserved structures, these buildings can play a key role in enriching the city's atmosphere for Ottawans and visitors alike.

Ottawa possesses a legacy of aesthetically pleasing and historically interesting architecture — many of its buildings remain intact and in their original condition. The entire area of East Ottawa merits consideration as an historic district, as does Ottawa Avenue (an area outside the 1987 survey sections). Ottawa's churches should be studied, and documented, in detail; the various public and private schools of Ottawa (many of them now demolished) would also provide material for an interesting historical study. Finally, a number of individual residences in the 1987 survey areas stood out as potential structures for further HABS documentation and research. These buildings are listed below, and photographs of them follow.

J. J. Shanley House, 514 Orleans St.: significant in its expression of architectural eclecticism through the use of various stylistic influences in its design and construction.

William Sinsel House, 804 Pearl St.: a good example of a late-nineteenth-century front gable cottage.

424 E. Main: good example of a vernacular cottage from the late-nineteenth century, displaying such elements as a pyramidal hipped roof, window surrounds and pedimented entranceway.

Francis Florey House, 602 Chapel St.: unusual in this area, a center hall plan house with Greek Revival detailing.

Jeremiah Strawn House, 532 Congress St.: an early, high-style brick house with modified Greek Revival detailing.

Judge Henry Johnson House, 630 E. Main St.: a late Queen Anne-style house with unusual square tower, designed by local architect Kesson White.

Charles E. Woodward House, 428 Pearl St.: a truly beautiful Prairie-style home designed by local architect John Hanifen; virtually unchanged since its construction in 1919.

914 W. Lafayette St.: an original example of a front gable vernacular house representing a type commonly owned by Ottawa's nineteenth-century industrial laborers.

510 W. Superior St.: classic example of simple small side-gable house of the kind common among West Ottawa's laborers throughout the nineteenth century.

1021 Walnut St.: very intact example of front-gable-and-wing home with central recessed porch and carpenter gothic detailing, situated virtually on top of the railroad tracks and the lateral canal; constructed during the 1860s.



Jeremiah Strawn House, 532 Congress Street
1850s



Francis Florey House, 602 Chapel St.
1850s



1021 Walnut Street
ca. 1870



William Sinsel House, 804 Pearl St.
1870s



510 W. Superior Street
late 19th century



914 W. Lafayette Street
1886



424 E. Main Street
late 19th century



Judge Henry Johnson House, 630 E. Main Street
1902



J. J. Shanley House, 514 Orleans Street
1912



Charles E. Woodward House, 428 Pearl Street
1919

CHAPTER 8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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PART II. INVENTORY AND SURVEY

INVENTORY FORMS: WEST OTTAWA

INVENTORY FORMS: WEST OTTAWA

A portion of the buildings that were surveyed were selected for inventory, as explained in the methodology, Chapter 1. Following are the two-page inventory forms for West Ottawa. The first page includes the information gathered during the survey; an explanation of the codes used is found in the survey section, following. The inventory on the second page includes written descriptions and histories, as well as a sources of information section. Buildings that were not inventoried are included in the survey section, following. The addresses of the buildings that were inventoried, whose forms follow in order of address, are:

<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of Building</u>
715 Chestnut St.	Ernest Claus House
719 Chestnut St.	John Walter House
729 Chestnut St.	Schaefer's Hall
811 Chestnut St.	Joseph Futterer House
822 Chestnut St.	
916 Chestnut St.	Frank Steinbach House
1020 Chestnut St.	
1103 Chestnut St.	
1110 Chestnut St.	T. J. Carew House
1111 Chestnut St.	
1117 Chestnut St.	
1206 Chestnut St.	
721 Mulberry St.	Peter Diederich House
820 Mulberry St.	August Keonig House
906 Mulberry St.	David B. Snow House
915 Mulberry St.	John Dougherty House
929 Mulberry St.	
1012 Mulberry St.	
1126 Mulberry St.	Joseph Hohlman House
803 Pine St.	
807 Pine St.	
714 Poplar St.	M. P. McLaughlin House
1022 Poplar St.	Charles A. Robinson House
1118 Poplar St.	
709 Sycamore St.	
712 Sycamore St.	(Jacob Zeller House)
721 Sycamore St.	John Hamalle House
723 Sycamore St.	(Hess Bakery)
815 Sycamore St.	Lewis Lewis House
925 Sycamore St.	E. O. Turk Building
1130 Sycamore St.	
510 W. Jackson St.	
728 W. Jackson St.	
825 W. Jackson St.	Ulick Burke House

903 W. Jackson St.	
613 W. Jefferson St.	Burns Machine Company
622 W. Jefferson St.	Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church
627 W. Jefferson St.	(Jacob Christmann House)
711 W. Jefferson St.	
720 W. Jefferson St.	St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church
726 W. Jefferson St.	St. Patrick's Rectory
801 W. Jefferson St.	St. Patrick's School
815 W. Jefferson St.	Goodley A. Schwarzwald House
816 W. Jefferson St.	
820 W. Jefferson St.	Zion Evangelical Church Parsonage
930 W. Jefferson St.	
519 W. Lafayette St.	
522 W. Lafayette St.	
523 W. Lafayette St.	
528 W. Lafayette St.	
600 W. Lafayette St.	
913 W. Lafayette St.	Ann Cullen House
914 W. Lafayette St.	E. de la Chapelle House
610 W. Madison St.	Wendel's Meat Market
620 W. Madison St.	Haeberle Grocery
626 W. Madison St.	Albrecht's Grocery & Sample Room
708 W. Madison St.	
712 W. Madison St.	
718 W. Madison St.	Samuel Barnhardt House
730 W. Madison St.	Christian Haeberle House
906 W. Madison St.	Henry Hagie House
924 W. Madison St.	Dr. A. M. Shaw House
510 W. Superior St.	
617 W. Superior St.	
720 W. Superior St.	
812 W. Superior St.	
902 W. Superior St.	
619 W. Washington St.	
712 W. Washington St.	
718 W. Washington St.	
813 W. Washington St.	Clarence Engel House
826 W. Washington St.	
925 Walnut St.	
1021 Walnut St.	Thomas Reardon House
1227 Walnut St.	

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Ernest Claus House

Address: 715 Chestnut St.

Area: W Block: 95

Date: 1908?09

Original Use: RS

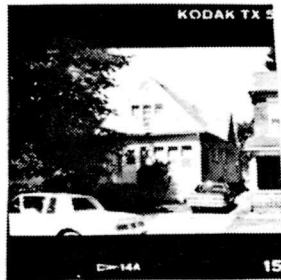
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



18/15

HABS INVENTORY

Ernest Claus House

Description

Facing east, rectangular plan, one-and-one-half stories. Wood frame with clapboarding and wood shingling on a brick foundation. Triple window, one-over-one-light double-hung sash in front gable. Triple sets of windows around enclosed one-story porch with flat roof; clapboarding to foundation. Front gable roof with secondary gables; asphalt shingle roofing material. Wood shingling in gables. South facade bay projection.

History

This house was probably constructed in about 1908-09 for Ernest Claus. Claus was the son of E. Claus who operated E. Claus and Brothers, a shoe business of long standing in Ottawa. Claus worked as a trimmer for S.G. Gay, carriage manufacturers. In plan, the house closely resembles a Sears, Roebuck and Co. house plan, No. 34, which was popular between 1908 and 1917.

Sources:

City Directories.

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Stevenson, Katherine Cole, and H. Ward Jandl, Houses by Mail (Washington: The Preservation Press, 1986).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: John Walter House

Address: 719 Chestnut St.

Area: W Block: 95

Date: 1853pre

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: brick

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



18/14

HABS INVENTORY

John Walter House

Description

Facing east, I-house plan, two stories, five bays across. Brick with common bond red brick on a stone foundation. Symmetrical fenestration: one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows with heavy frame lintels and frame sills. Side gable roof with incomplete boxed cornice covered with asbestos roofing material in a triangular design. Later porch addition: facade-long, one story on a stone foundation with concrete classical columns. Rear shed roof addition in frame.

History

From 1878 into the early 1900s, this was the home of John Walter, a hardware dealer, tinner and sheet metal worker. In 1886, he opened a hardware and tin store with I.B. Baumgardner that continued until 1893. The house dates from before 1853, and Walter is its earliest known resident. It is representative of the I-house form widely used in the West Ottawa neighborhood at an early time period.

Sources:

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1925-49).

Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Schaefer's Hall

Address: 729 Chestnut St.

Area: W Block: 95

Date: 1874/96

Original Use: C?

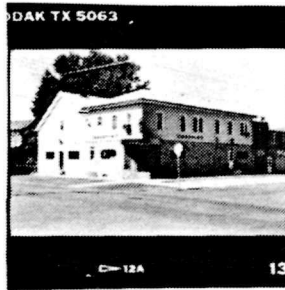
Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: formstone+

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



18/13

HABS INVENTORY

Schaefer's Hall

Description

Facing east, large rectangular plan, two stories; two-part commercial building. Wood frame with aluminum siding, vertical wood siding and formstone on a concrete foundation. Altered fenestration: originally, segmentally arched windows, now, picture windows on first floor and one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows on second floor. Entranceway: corner portico with glass brick panels on either side. Two sections of building: front gable roofline with asphalt shingling and hipped roofline with asphalt shingling adjoin each other on the front facade. Three-part rear addition with asphalt siding; flat roofline and altered fenestration. Interior plan completely altered.

History

This building has served various functions. The hipped roof section was built in 1874 for Albert Schaefer, Sr., a German native, and served as a saloon and a residence for the Schaefer family. Christina Schaefer, his wife, ran the saloon upon his death until their son, Albert, became involved in the business. In 1896, Albert constructed the front gabled section of the building which became Schaefer Hall for opera, dances and parties. In 1908, he converted the hipped-roof section to a grocery and buffet. The hall part of the building served as a meeting place for town organizations such as the Order of Mutual Protection, the German Benevolent Society and labor organizations. In 1925, the building was purchased by William Ulrich and became Ulrich's Grocery Store. The hall section was rented from Ulrich by William O'Brien and became O'Brien's Bowling Alley. In 1966, the Carrettos bought the property and now operate a bowling alley and a bar.

Sources

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Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Joseph Futterer House

Address: 811 Chestnut St.

Area: W Block: 80

Date: 1853?78

Original Use: RS

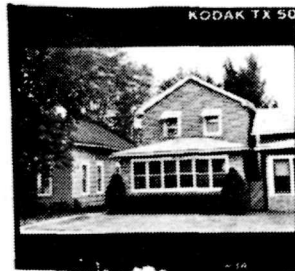
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: asphalt

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



17/1

HABS INVENTORY

Joseph Futterer House

Description

Facing east, rectangular plan, one and one-half stories. Wood frame with asphalt shingling on a concrete foundation. Two-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows. Hipped-roofed, glassed-in porch; full-facade width, one-story with multiple windows. Front gable roofline; asphalt shingled.

History

This house was probably constructed in the 1870s for Joseph Futterer. Futterer, a resident of Ottawa from 1872, was engaged in the saloon business: Futterer and Metzger, saloon and billiard hall and dealers in liquors, wines and cigars. The house is noteworthy in its close positioning to its neighbor, 813 Chestnut. It exemplifies an interesting aspect of early lot development in that two buildings were placed so closely to one another.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1925-49).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 822 Chestnut St.

Area: W Block: 81

Date: 1851?57

Original Use: RS

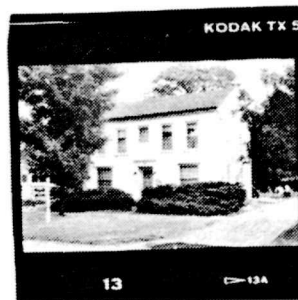
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: brick

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



17/13

HABS INVENTORY

822 Chestnut Street

Description

Facing west, rectangular plan, two stories. Brick with common-bond painted brick on a brick foundation. Fenestration: four nine-over-nine-light double-hung-sash windows with jack arches on second story; center window is smaller. First story: two picture windows. Front door with classical surrounds and dentils. Side gable roofline, asphalt shingled, incomplete boxed cornice. One exterior end brick chimney. Greek Revival influenced.

History

In 1851, the heirs of Hough Glenn purchased two lots from the trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. In 1857, Isabella Glenn sold lot 5 (822 Chestnut) to Herman Meyer. The house was probably constructed between 1851 and 1857. John McManus resided there in the early 1900s.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1925-49).

Land deeds, LaSalle County, 25/269, 55/15, 54/208.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Frank Steinbach House

Address: 916 Chestnut St.

Area: W Block: 70

Date: 1908?09

Original Use: RS

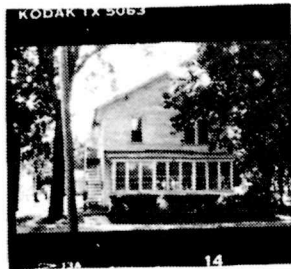
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



14/14

HABS INVENTORY

Frank Steinbach House

Description

Facing west, rectangular plan, two stories. Wood frame with clapboarding on a concrete block foundation. Vent window in gable with pedimental surround. Single and paired windows; one-over-one-light double-hung sash, in the second story. Front door with leaded glass transom light. Front gable roofline covered with asphalt shingling. Glassed-in porch, facade-long, one story, flat roof, with modillions in cornice.

History

This house was probably constructed in about 1908-09 for Frank Steinbach. Steinbach owned a grocery and meat market on 920 and 922 Chestnut. Before this residence was built, his residence was connected to the grocery store. Frank and his cousin, Peter Steinbach, established the grocery store in 1884.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1925-49).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 1020 Chestnut St.

Area: W Block: 51

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: CR

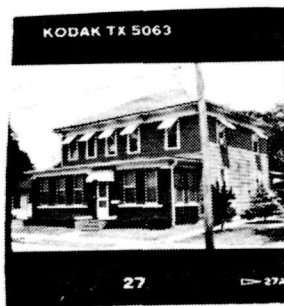
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: asphalt

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



13/27

HABS INVENTORY

1020 Chestnut St.

Description

Large two-story rectangular building with double-hip roof, facing west. Wood-frame construction with asphalt-shingle siding. Foundation faced with concrete. Facade-long brick porch, enclosed, has shed roof and off-center entrance in facade right. ~~One-over-one-light~~ double-hung-sash windows in porch and on first and second floors. Five windows asymmetrically placed in upper-floor facade. Wide frieze below eaves; paired brackets set widely apart in eaves. Brackets have geometric floral motif. One-story rear addition. Asphalt shingle roof. Building sits close to front of lot line, and is situated amid several smaller, relatively newer, houses on fairly busy street.

History

Building was constructed in the late nineteenth century. By 1891 the building was divided into two sections: the left half of the structure housed Nicholas Downey and his family, while the right half served as Downey's saloon. In addition to Nicholas, the family consisted of his wife, Mary; Peter Downey, a bartender for the family enterprise; and Benjamin and Anna, students. By 1902, Nicholas Downey had opened a saloon on LaSalle Street in partnership with a Mr. Lecky. The half of the building which had earlier served as Downey's saloon was transformed into an apartment, and inhabited by B.J. Dougherty, a plumber. Both the Downey and Dougherty families lived here into the 1920s. After the death of Nicholas, Mary Downey eventually moved to Ryburn Memorial Hospital, where she was employed as a "dining room girl." The Dougherty family maintained occupancy of their half of the building until the 1940s.

Sources

Maps: "City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois," (New York: Messrs Hart and Mapother, 1853); Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1924-49).

City directories.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 1103 Chestnut St.

Area: W Block: 41

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



21/1

HABS INVENTORY

John Lowe House

Description

One-story cross-gable house, facing east. Wood-frame construction with clapboard sheathing; stone foundation covered in places by scored concrete. Entrance in recessed porch in ell, under main roof. Door has panel with twelve lights; rectangular two-over-two-light double-hung-sash window fitted into arched surround at left of door. Another entrance in gable-front section has single-light transom over door and arched surround; two two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows in arched surrounds are at left of this door. Projecting bay on south side of structure has narrow one-over-one-light double-hung sash window; other side windows are two-over-two-light double-hung sash set into arched surrounds. Asphalt shingle roof. Rear gable roof addition. Other exterior features include: frieze below eaves; cornice, carved brackets and dentils on south bay.

History

Building constructed sometime between 1853 and 1891. By 1891 the ell and rear addition were in place. In the late 1890s, John Lowe, a bottler, moved into this house with his wife, Mollie. John had been living at various addresses in West Ottawa with his brother Robert, a laborer, since the 1880s (including 510 Superior St.). He married Mollie in the late 1890s, and the couple moved to this house. They were soon joined by Robert for a few years. The house was conveniently situated directly across the street from a grocery store at 1100 Chestnut. After John's death around 1910, Mary continued to live here with her son, John B. Lowe, an auditor. In the 1930s she took in boarders, including a post office carrier and a clerk. The house was apparently sold in the late 1930s.

Sources

Maps: "City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois," (New York: Messrs Hart and Mapother, 1853); Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

City directories.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: T.J. Carew House

Address: 1110 Chestnut St.

Area: W Block: 40

Date: 1853pre

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: asphalt

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



9/30

HABS INVENTORY

T.J. Carew House

Description

Two-and-one-half-story rectangular side-gable house with huge projecting pedimented dormer, facing west. Wood-frame construction with asphalt "brick" siding; stone foundation. Off-center entrance in facade left has hip-roof portico supported by turned posts; cornice, frieze and brackets; turned wood detailing; balustrades between posts at sides. Wood steps and porch. Doorway surround has transom (closed over) and panel lights. Lower windows are one-over-one-light double-hung sash; identical windows symmetrically placed in second floor. Single-light fixed window in front gable. Side fenestration: one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows and louvered single-light fixed windows. Asphalt shingle roof. Other exterior features: roof continues below front gable, creating pediment; basement at facade left has opening set into brick, with metal hood (once a coal chute). Two rectangular additions at rear left of building. Structure is situated in center of block, surrounded by smaller, mostly one-story, houses.

History

Albanus Grow and Artemus Grow purchased this lot from the I & M Canal trustees in 1851 for \$85. In 1852 the two men, along with Erupta and Ermina Grow, took out a \$200 mortgage on the property — it is probably at this time that the house was built, for the structure appears on the 1853 land ownership map of Ottawa. In 1858, Albanus, deputy sheriff of the town, was listed in the city directory at this address. Grow seems to have sold the property in the late 1850s or early 1860s. By 1874, Thomas J. Carew was living here. Before moving to this address, Carew had lived one block away on Sycamore St. He changed his name from Carey to Carew in the early 1870s, possibly to distinguish himself from the large number of Careys residing in Ottawa. In the 1870s, Carew was employed as a drayman; in the 1880s he was in the scrap iron trade. The house remained in the Carew family through to the 1950s. At the turn of the century, T.J. Carew and his son operated a grocery store practically next door at 1100 Chestnut St. The first addition to the rear of the building was in place by 1891; the second addition was constructed between 1913 and 1925; the large pedimented dormer was probably added in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

Sources

Maps: "City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois," (New York: Messrs Hart and Mapother, 1853); Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

City directories.

Deeds, County Recorder's Office.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 1111 Chestnut St.

Area: W Block: 41

Date: 1853pre

Original Use: RS

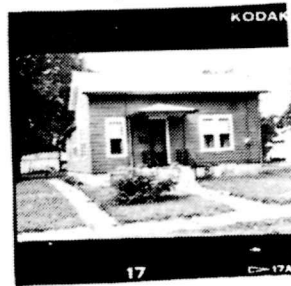
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: asbestos

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



10/17

HABS INVENTORY

1111 Chestnut St.

Record 368

Description

Tall, narrow, one-story side-gable house facing east. Wood-frame construction with asbestos-shingle siding; foundation is concrete, presumably over some older material. Off-center entrance in left of facade; wood portico with hip roof supported by wrought-iron railings. One-over-one-light double-hung sash windows in facade: one at left of entrance and paired set at right. Side fenestration consists of single, paired, and triple one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows; single one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows in gables. Three-light fixed windows in basement around building. Complicated series of additions includes gable-roof addition at left rear; and shorter, shed roof addition at right rear. Asphalt shingle roof.

History

Constructed before 1853. The first rear addition to the house was in place by 1891; other additions were successively built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. At the turn of the century, this house was inhabited by Patrick Woodlock, who had retired, and his three daughters: Kate, a clerk at M. Stiefel and Son, Mary, a dressmaker, and Nellie. The girls continued to occupy the house after their father's death. However, from 1915 on, the building witnessed a number of residents, including two widows and several laborers.

Sources

Maps: "City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois" (New York: Messrs. Hart and Mapother, 1853); Sanborn Map Co., "Ottawa, Illinois" (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

City directories.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 1117 Chestnut St.

Area: W Block: 41

Date: 1853pre

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: aluminum

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



10/18

HABS INVENTORY

1117 Chestnut St.

Description

East-facing, rectangular, two-story, side-gable house with several rear additions. Wood-frame construction covered with aluminum siding; stone foundation. Facade-long screened porch with Tuscan columns, wood floor, and balustrade. House has central entrance with cornice in surround, flanked by two-over-two-light double-hung-sash windows in arched surrounds at either side. Symmetrically-placed second-floor windows: two-over-two-light double-hung sash set in arched surrounds. Similar windows in second story at sides; other windows include one-over-one-light double-hung sash, and triple-light fixed windows in basement. Two-story shed-roof addition at rear with one-story shed-roof addition behind it. Asphalt shingle roof. Building located on busy street, among several one-story houses.

History

Abram Hosford bought this property from the I & M Canal trustees in 1852, and Elsie Armstrong bought it from Hosford a few months later. Apparently the house was already standing at that time, or it was built promptly, for it appears on the 1853 land ownership map of Ottawa. Armstrong may never have lived here, however, for in 1858 she was listed in the city directory as residing on Canal Street. Inhabitants of the house in the 1850s and 1860s are not known, but in the 1870s the building became the residence of Charles and Denhart Hart, laborers. In the mid-1880s, the city directory listed the house as the home of Mrs. B. Hart. By 1888 a large number of Harts were inhabiting the house: Charles, a moulder; Dan, Michael and John, laborers; Jerry, a glass gatherer; Mary, a domestic; and Maggie, who had as yet no occupation. In the 1890s, John J. Hart and his wife Mary began to be listed in the city directory as the principal occupants of the house. They raised several children, whose occupations while residing there included those of teacher, stenographer, student, and clerk at the Zeller Inn. A number of additions were built onto the rear of the house in the early twentieth century. The home remained in the hands of the Harts until at least the 1950s.

Sources

Maps: "City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois," (New York: Messrs Hart and Mapother, 1853); Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

City directories.

Deeds, County Recorder's Office

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 1206 Chestnut St.

Area: W Block: 21

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: CR

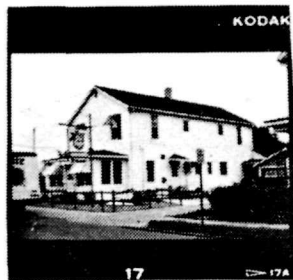
Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: aluminum

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



9/17

HABS INVENTORY

1206 Chestnut St.

Description

Large rectangular two-story front-gable building, facing west. Wood frame construction sided with aluminum. Foundations not visible (covered with siding). Central entrance in enclosed porch, flanked by paired single-light fixed windows at either side (aluminum sash); paired single-light windows in sides of porch. Upper-story facade has two one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows; small vent in gable. Side fenestration: one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows of varying sizes; second entrance in south side. One-story gable roof addition to rear of building. Asphalt shingle roof. Central interior chimney. Interior has been drastically altered. Building is separated from railroad tracks by one lot.

History

Constructed sometime between 1853 and 1891; date of building is uncertain. Earliest known occupants were Louis and Clara Gagel: the Gagels had operated a saloon at Phelps and Leland streets before moving their business to this building in about 1890. From 1902 to 1907 the Gagels resided, as well as worked, here; in 1907 Frank Hellman, local agent for Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, took over the saloon. In the mid-1920s, Frank Less acquired the building and the business; along with his wife and five children, he seems to have maintained the establishment up to the 1950s. The upper apartment in the building was rented out to a series of families. In 1951 the city directory listed the "Less Tavern" at 1206 Chestnut; today the building is still an operating tavern: "Li'l Oscar's".

Sources:

Maps: "City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois," (New York: Messrs Hart and Mapother, 1853); Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

City directories.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Peter Diederich House

Address: 721 Mulberry St.

Area: W Block: 98

Date: 1925?49

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



19/22

HABS INVENTORY

Peter Diederich House

Description

East-facing, square, one-and-one-half-story house. Wood-frame, clapboard-sheathed house with wood shingles on dormers and in gable ends. Concrete masonry unit foundation. One-over-one-light double-hung sash, single-light casement, and single-light fixed sash windows. Side gable, asphalt shingle roof with large shed dormers. Front gable, facade-long front porch with northern half enclosed. One-bay garage of same materials and style.

History

This house was built between 1926 and 1949 for Peter Diederich, who established Ottawa's first bus line. It is very similar in plan and detail to the Albany, a Sears mail-order house offered in their 1926 catalog. The house is still the residence of Mr. Diederich's son.

Sources:

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: August Keonig House

Address: 820 Mulberry St.

Area: W Block: 78

Date: 1891?98

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



16/3

HABS INVENTORY

August Koenig House

Description

West-facing, rectangular, with one-story attached dependency forming an L at the rear. Wood frame with clapboard and fishscale shingle cladding. Solid concrete block foundation. Symmetrically placed one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows, transomed front entrance, leaded stained-glass transoms in fixed, single light windows. Front gable tarpaper and asphalt shingle roof with a dormer and a gabled two-story bay, interior chimney. Wrap-around one-story porch set on piers, with Tuscan columns and frame railings. Attached dependency has tin, side gable roof and a recessed porch. This house is one of several large, rather ornate houses built in this area of West Ottawa in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

History

This house was built for August Keonig between 1891 and 1898 to replace his smaller home on the same site. Mr. Koenig was a cigarmaker whose son, who also resided in this house, joined with a partner to establish Bulgar and Keonig Grocers at 929 Sycamore Street. The replacement of the smaller house with this structure, as well as the Keonig's later acquisition of some of the surrounding land, is evidence of their increased prosperity.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: David B. Snow House

Address: 906 Mulberry St.

Area: W Block: 73

Date: 1914

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: stucco

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



15/2

HABS INVENTORY

David B. Snow House

Description

West-facing, rectangular, one-and-one-half story, four-bay bungalow. Wood frame with stucco sheathing. Concrete block foundation. One-over-one-light double-hung paired and triple windows. Hipped, asphalt shingle roof with shed dormers, flared eaves and exposed parabolic rafter ends. Front porch has half-timbered gable end, flared eaves, and cast-iron replacement corner supports. The house is an unusual example of an arts and crafts-influenced bungalow.

History

This house was built for David B. Snow, a prominent lawyer and member of the Illinois State Board of Examiners, in 1914. Mr. Snow lived in the house for only a short period of time before returning to his longtime residence in East Ottawa. It is possible that this was a second residence used to maintain an Ottawa home while he was working in Springfield and renting out his East Ottawa house. By 1918 this was the residence of R.H. Hostetler, and it changed hands rapidly in the ensuing years.

Sources:

City directories.

Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14).

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: John Dougherty

Address: 915 Mulberry St.

Area: W Block: 74

Date: 1900?

Original Use: RS

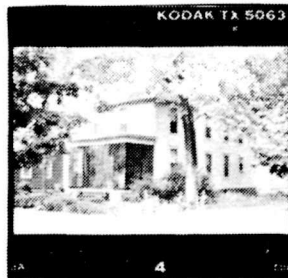
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



21/4

HABS INVENTORY

John M. Dougherty House

Description

East-facing, irregularly shaped, two-story wood-frame house with clapboard siding. Running bond brick-faced foundation. Hipped roof with gabled, projecting hexagonal bay on south front, asbestos shingles and an interior chimney. One-over-one-light double-hung sash, leaded, and fifteen- light fixed windows. Single-light fixed window in gable end of hexagonal ell surmounted by a semi-circular window with decorative keystone. Front porch extends from the hexagonal ell to the northeast corner, has brick piers, Tuscan columns, frame rails and lattice between piers. The southeast ell is backed by an enclosed one-story porch; rear entrance has small enclosed portico. Original two-bay barn behind house.

History

This house was built between 1898 and 1902 for John M. Dougherty. Mr. Dougherty established and managed a large plumbing company which served patrons as far away as St. Louis, served as a city alderman, and owned several surrounding houses. Joseph P. Corrigan bought the house from the Dougherty estate in 1923 and two of his children still reside in the house.

Sources

City Directories.

Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14).

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

Interview with present owner.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 929 Mulberry St.

Area: W Block: 74

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



15/19

HABS INVENTORY

929 Mulberry Street

Description

East-facing, rectangular, one-story wood-frame house with clapboard siding and a rear addition. Foundation material is plastered with concrete scored to resemble blocks. Two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows set in wood frames with corniced tops, one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows in addition, fixed triple-light windows in gable end. Front gable roof with interior chimney and asphalt shingles. Facade-long front porch has ornate bracketing, turned spindle pillars, and a clapboard base. The house is sited on a corner lot and has old pressed-metal street signs attached to the house corner.

History

This house was built between 1853 and 1891, possibly for Dennis Flynn, who owned the house from at least 1885 until 1915. The house became the residence of John Dekreon between 1915 and 1920.

Sources:

City directories.

Hart and Mapother, City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois (New York: 1853).

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 1012 Mulberry St.

Area: W Block: 48

Date: 1910

Original Use: RS

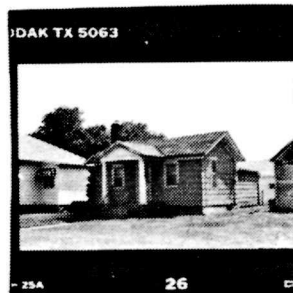
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: asbestos

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



12/26

HABS INVENTORY

1012 Mulberry St.

Description

Small one-story side-gable house, facing west. Wood-frame construction with asbestos shingle siding. Concrete-block foundation. Central entrance flanked by one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows. One-over-one-light double-hung sash windows at north and south sides of building; small metal vents in gable peaks. Pedimented portico at entrance supported by squared columns; gable roof of portico merges with main roof. Facade window surrounds meet frieze below eaves. Exterior brick chimney at north side. Long, low addition at rear. Roof of asphalt shingle. Building located on street of primarily larger one-story houses.

History

Building appears on this lot in about 1910. The house was occupied by a string of workers, and was apparently a rental. Olof Olson and his wife, Sigrid, lived here in 1911. They were followed by Marcus and Annie Jakijevic; Matthew and Susan Heiss; and Walter and Antoinette Greene through the 1910s. In the mid-1920s, George Allen, a bookkeeper, and his wife Lillian, a saleslady at Shame's Emporium, lived here. During the 1930s, the house was inhabited by Marvin R. Foster, a crane operator at Ottawa Silica Co., his wife Evelyn, and their two children.

Sources

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

City directories.

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Joseph Hohlman House

Address: 1126 Mulberry St.

Area: W Block: 43

Date: 1924 ?

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: brick

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



11/10

HABS INVENTORY

Joseph Hohlman House

Description

One-and-one-half-story rectangular hip-roof bungalow facing west. Brick construction with brick foundation. Central entrance through asymmetrical open brick porch with hip roof supported by brick piers. Entrance door flanked by two-over-two-light casement windows with leaded glass in upper lights. Side fenestration includes four-over-one-light double-hung sash, one-over-one-light double-hung sash, triple-light fixed windows in basement. Hip roof of porch merges with main hip roof; large hip roof dormers at north and south sides create cross-gable effect. Dormers have triple one-over-one-light windows. Wide, shallow bay at north side below dormer has central two-over-two-light window with leaded glass in upper lights. At rear of building: hip-roof projecting section with doorway, double window on one side and panel window on opposite, in connecting surrounds. Central brick chimney. Asphalt shingle roof. Matching three-car garage at rear of lot, facing onto W. Superior St.

History

House exhibits stylistic characteristics of Prairie and Arts and Crafts architecture. It was constructed in about 1924. Joseph Hohlman, an engineer, took occupancy of the house in 1925, and resided here with his family for over twenty-five years.

Sources

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1913, 1925-49).

City directories.

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 803 Pine St.

Area: W Block: 78

Date: 1853pre

Original Use: RS

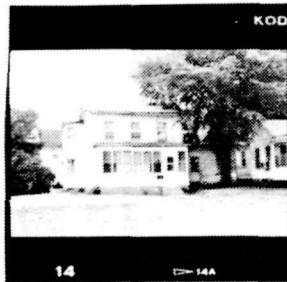
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick+

Structural System: brick

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



16/14

HABS INVENTORY

803 Pine Street

Description

East-facing, rectangular, two-story I-house with load-bearing, common-bond brick walls and a one-story clapboarded frame addition on the north side. Uncoursed, rock-faced foundation. Windows have stone lintels, one-over-one-light double-hung sashes. Second-floor windows have relieving arch brick frames. Side gable roof on original section crossed by the roof of rear addition, asphalt shingles and interior chimneys. Hexagonal, two-story aluminum-sided wood-frame ell on the south side with coursed ashlar limestone foundation and a hipped roof. Glass-enclosed front porch with poured cement foundation.

History

This house was constructed before 1853, for Nathan Sawyer. In 1858 it was purchased by Joseph Maierhofer, an agricultural implement dealer. Maierhofer sold the house to Edward Drew in 1860. Peter Meillar, an employee at a lumber yard and sash manufacturer purchased the house in 1868, then sold it to Samuel Dreifuss, a butcher shop owner. In 1891 it was the home of a retiree named Christopher Oleson, and in 1902 it was the home of another retired farmer named William Butler. The Butlers owned the home until 1920, when it was purchased by the Warrens, whose descendants still reside in the house.

Sources

City directories.

LaSalle Co., Illinois, land deeds: 8/58, 2/60, 1/68, 2/71, 6/91.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

Hart and Mapother, City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois (New York: 1853).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 807 Pine St.

Area: W Block: 78

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



HABS INVENTORY

807 Pine Street

Description

East-facing, irregularly shaped one-story wood-frame house with clapboard siding, multiple additions on sides and rear. Foundation material faced with concrete. One-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with trim cornices on frame tops. Front-gable roof with asphalt shingles, an interior chimney, and a shed roof on the rear addition. Gabled bay on the south side, north side bay extending to rear of house, shed-roofed rear addition, porch wrapped around front with brick piers.

History: This house was built between 1853 and 1891, probably in the 1870s. In 1902 it was the home of William Dwyer, and from 1914 through 1920 it was the residence of Mrs. Catherine Dougherty. Mrs. Dougherty was the widow of John Dougherty, a successful plumber, city alderman, and real estate owner, who built a larger home in the same neighborhood address which was sold after his death.

Sources:

City Directories.

Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14).

Hart and Mapother, City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois (New York: 1853).

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: M. P. McLaughlin House

Address: 714 Poplar St.

Area: W Block: 98

Date: 1895?02

Original Use: RS

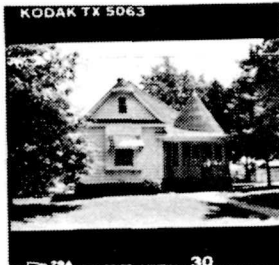
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: aluminum

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



19/30

HABS INVENTORY

M. P. McLaughlin House

Description

West-facing, irregularly shaped, one-story wood-frame house with aluminum siding. Concrete masonry unit foundation. One-over-one-light double-hung sash windows set alone and in pairs, and large, single-light fixed windows, one of which is mounted in a slightly projecting front bay. Hipped, asphalt-shingled roof with front gable projection with pent roof forming a boxed pediment. An entrance porch wraps around the southwest corner and has a conical roof on its outside corner. This house has several elements usually found on larger Queen Anne-style structures.

History

This house was built between 1895 and 1902 and was first the residence of M.P. McLaughlin, a public school janitor. In 1914 it was the home of an insurance agent named Dennis Meagher, and in 1920 a clerk named John Simon resided here.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1948).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Charles A. Robinson House

Address: 1022 Poplar St.

Area: W Block: 47

Date: 1929

Original Use: RS

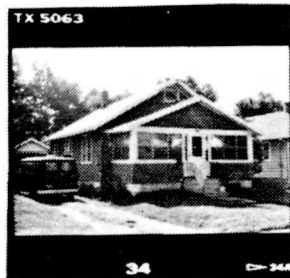
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: asbestos

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



11/34

HABS INVENTORY

Charles A. Robinson House

Description

West facing, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story frame house with asbestos sheathing and a facade-long front porch. Concrete block foundation. Five-over-one-light double-hung sash, three-light awning, and one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Gable-front roof mirrored by porch roof, asphalt shingles. Front porch enclosed with one-over-one-light aluminum-sash windows. This house is identical to the house directly to its south (1020 Poplar).

History

This house was built between 1925 and 1930, when it was owned by Charles Robinson, a contractor. He probably built both this house and its southern neighbor and had not been able to sell this house by 1930. Theodore Newman resided here in 1935, and it was the home of Arthur Thomas in 1943.

Sources:

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 1118 Poplar St.

Area: W Block: 44

Date: 1915 ca

Original Use: RS

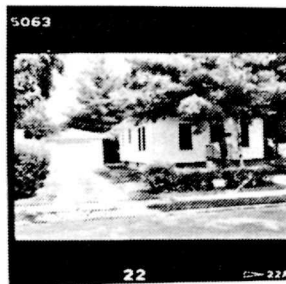
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



11/22

HABS INVENTORY

1118 Poplar St.

Description

One-story rectangular gable-front building with double-hip roof, facing west. Wood-frame construction covered with clapboard. Concrete-block foundation. Center door flanked by one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows. Side windows include: paired and single one-over-one-light double-hung sash; and three-over-one-light double-hung sash. Two-light fixed windows in basement. Wide frieze beneath eaves. Interior chimney near front hip in roof. Asphalt shingle roof. Garage has double hip roof. Building located on street of one-story homes.

History

Constructed c.1915, this building may have been a rental initially: its first occupant lived here only two years, followed by a laborer at Federal Plate Glass Co. who resided here for only a year or two. The building was listed as "vacant" in the city directories between 1920 and 1925. In the mid-1920s an employee of Sanders Brothers Manufacturing Co. moved into this house with his wife; they resided here until at least the 1940s.

Sources

Map: "City of Ottawa, Illinois, 1895," (Milwaukee, Wisconsin: C.J. Pauli, 1895).

City directories.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 709 Sycamore St.

Area: W Block: 96

Date: 1853pre

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: brick

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



18/36

HABS INVENTORY

709 Sycamore Street

Description

Facing east, I-house form, two stories, four bays across. Brick with common-bond painted brick on a brick foundation. Symmetrical fenestration: three-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows with heavy wood lintels. Door with heavy wood lintel and paneled sidelights. Side gable roofline with incomplete boxed cornice; asphalt shingling. Metal hooded portico over doorway. Rear additions.

History

This house dates from before 1853. In plan, it represents a characteristic early house form of the West Ottawa neighborhood: the I-house. Its earliest known owner was Oscar Formhals, a blacksmith employed by Hill and Formhals. He resided in the house from 1902 to 1909. After Formhals' ownership, the house was apparently divided into multiple residential use. Three separate families lived in the house in 1911; the heads of the household were laborers. In this, the house represents an early conversion of single-family dwelling to multiple-family dwelling. By the 1920s, it was being utilized as a single-family dwelling again.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1925-49).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: (Jacob Zeller House)

Address: 712 Sycamore St.

Area: W Block: 95

Date: 1851?59

Original Use: RS

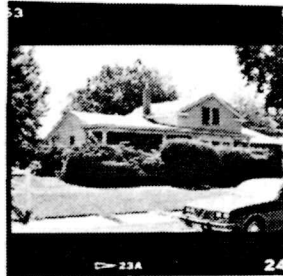
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: aluminum

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



18/24

HABS INVENTORY

(Jacob Zeller House)

Description

Facing west, L-shaped (front gable and wing), one-and-one-half stories. Wood frame with aluminum siding; stone foundation covered by concrete. One-story wing section contains two one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows. Front gable section: upper half story has paired window, lower story has three-part bay window with slight projection from wall, leaded glass in center. Front gable roof (incomplete boxed cornice) with adjoining side gable roof; asphalt shingled. Facade-long, one-story porch, partly enclosed with bay projection; dentils and brackets on porch cornice, Doric columns. Building reflects Greek Revival influence.

History

James Lowry purchased lots 5 and 8 in block 95 from the trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal in 1851. By 1859, deeds refer to dwelling houses on the properties. It can be assumed that 712 Sycamore was built between 1851 and 1859. Lowry's widow, Louisa, handled the properties in the late 1850s, residing in one and probably renting the other: an early speculative venture. Judge John D. Caton acquired both lots in 1864, selling lot 8 (712 Sycamore) in 1866 to Jacob Zeller, a German carpenter. Zeller later established a saloon (sample room) in downtown Ottawa, the Zeller Inn. He resided at the house until 1918 at which time he moved to the inn. Chauncy Moore purchased the house followed by Joseph Heiser, a linotype operator for the Republican Times.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1925-49)

Land Deeds, LaSalle County, 25/222, 107/453, 66/585, 75/368.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: John Hamalle House

Address: 721 Sycamore St.

Area: W Block: 96

Date: 1853?78

Original Use: RS

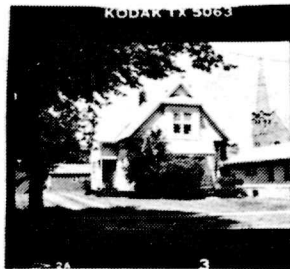
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: aluminum

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



19/3

HABS INVENTORY

John Hamalle House

Description

Facing east, rectangular plan, one-and-one-half stories. Wood frame sheathed in aluminum siding on a concrete block foundation. Paired window protruding from the second story with a shed roof; one-over-one-light double-hung sash. Inset corner windows on first-story front corners; top halves in colored glass. Shed roof over centered entrance porch. Front gable roof with asphalt shingling. South facade: secondary gable projection with three-part window. Smaller secondary gable bay projection on north facade.

History

This house was probably constructed in the 1870s for John Hamalle, a grocer. He resided at the house beginning in 1878 until the early 1900s. The house is possibly representative of speculative housing as its neighbor, 715 Sycamore, is the same building aside from minor alterations and changes such as a brick porch.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1925-49).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: (Hess Bakery)

Address: 723 Sycamore St.

Area: W Block: 96

Date: 1853784

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



19/4

HABS INVENTORY

Christian Schwartz House

Description

Facing east, long, rectangular plan, one story. Wood frame sheathed in clapboarding on a concrete foundation. Triple window on front facade, six-over-one-light single-hung sash. Irregular side facade fenestration. Classical window and door surrounds. Front gable roofline with asphalt shingling. Rear screened-in porch, facade-width. Situated within a foot from the commercial bakery building to the north.

History

This house was probably constructed in the early 1880s. Christian Schwartz, a glass blower, was the first resident. By 1888, his wife, Adelgrunda, was a widow who resided at 723 Sycamore until it was purchased by Anton Scherer. Scherer also owned the building on the corner (site of the present-day bakery). Scherer ran a barbershop and a tavern in the two separate buildings. In 1919, Harry Hess became the owner and started Hess Bakery. Edward Spence later took over the business.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1925-49).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Lewis Lewis House

Address: 815 Sycamore St.

Area: W Block: 79

Date: 1869?86

Original Use: RS

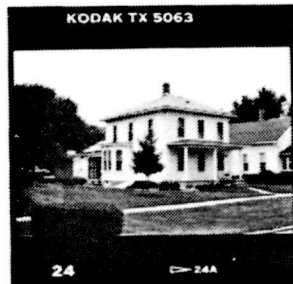
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



16/24

HABS INVENTORY

815 Sycamore Street

Description

East-facing, rectangular, two-story wood-frame house with clapboard sheathing and a one-story rear addition. Flagstone foundation faced with concrete. Symmetrically placed one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows with second-floor lintels flush with frieze. Hipped roof with center chimney and gabled rear addition. One-story, facade-long front porch with aluminum pillars and poured concrete foundation, one-story hexagonal bay on south side with ornamental brackets and denticulation, one-story rear addition with side porch. This is one of the few examples of two-story, hipped-roof houses in the western survey area.

History

This house was probably built by Lewis Lewis soon after he purchased the property in 1869. He owned the property until 1886, when it was purchased by Mary B. Lewis. It was the residence of R. J. Ashbee in 1902, then of Adam Helfrich and L. A. Lukins in 1914. Mr. Helfrich was a barber, Mr. Lukins a horseshoer, and both were married. By 1920 Mr. Helfrich was the sole owner, and he later sold the house to a Mr. English, who sold it to the present owner.

Sources

City directories.

LaSalle Co., Illinois, land deeds: 2/69, 1/86, 8/87.

Hart and Mapother, The City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois (New York: 1853).

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: E. O. Turk Building

Address: 925 Sycamore St.

Area: W Block: 72

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: C?

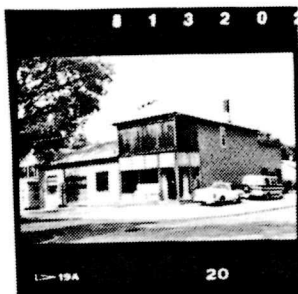
Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: asphalt

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



14/20

HABS INVENTORY

E. O. Turk Building

Description

East-facing, rectangular, two-story wood-frame, asphalt-sided commercial building with one-story frame additions on the rear and south sides. Asphalt siding covers foundation except on south addition, which has a poured concrete foundation. Recessed corner entrance with transom light, and large, single-light fixed windows in storefront, with two-over-two-light double-hung-sash windows on the second floor. Twelve-light fixed windows with hopper center section and sectional garage door in south addition. Three-light fixed windows flanking street entrance of rear addition. Hipped roof main section and south addition, shed-roof rear addition with parapet street wall, asphalt shingles, interior chimney. This building is one of two commercial buildings on its intersection in a primarily residential neighborhood. It faces a city park.

History

This building was built between 1953 and 1891, possibly in 1885 when E. O. Turk's Grocery and Meats occupied the building. When Mr. Turk died in 1904, an employee named J. F. Bulgar formed a partnership with Henry Keonig, a former laundry delivery driver, to continue the business under the name Bulgar and Keonig. This business continued until the middle of this century. The building has become a plumber's shop.

Sources:

City directories.

Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14).

Hart and Mapother, City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois (New York: 1853).

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 1130 Sycamore St.

Area: W Block: 41

Date: 1925

Original Use: MR

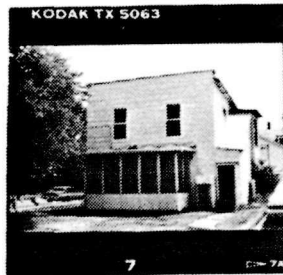
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: asbestos

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



10/7

HABS INVENTORY

1130 Sycamore St.
Record 358

Description

Two-story rectangular structure with enclosed front porch and covered exterior side stairway, facing west. Wood-frame construction with asbestos shingle siding; foundations not visible. Facade (inside metal and vinyl porch enclosure): central door flanked by one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows at either side. Symmetrically placed one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows in second story. Covered stairway at south side of building has entrance facing west, and shed roof which rises to second-story level, meeting two-story addition at rear of building. False front about 1' in height at top of facade; simple brackets below eaves on the other three sides of building. Asphalt shingle roof. Building located about one-and-one-half blocks from railroad tracks to east, and Illinois & Michigan Canal to north.

History

This building was constructed in 1925. Its first occupant was Elmer F. Hamalle, who kept a confectionery and ice cream shop on the first floor, while renting out the apartment upstairs. By the late 1920s, Hamalle was no longer purveying sweets here. Residential occupants in the 1920s and 1930s included a chauffeur; an individual with no apparent occupation; a laborer; and an auto mechanic.

Sources

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

City directories.

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 510 W. Jackson St.

Area: W Block: 70

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



HABS INVENTORY

510 W. Jackson Street

Description

Facing south, irregular rectangular plan, one story. Wood frame with clapboarding on a Joliet limestone foundation. One-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows throughout with simple surrounds. Round window in gable is now a vent. Front gable and wing plan forms cross gable roof. Asphalt shingle roofing material. Entrance in front gable section: closed-up doorway, flat-roofed portico with two heavy supporting brackets. Porch covering wing facade: shed roof, simple columns.

History

This house was probably constructed in the late nineteenth century. Early ownership is unknown. From 1902 to present day, it has had a succession of owners. Early twentieth century residents included Jesse Berke, a fitter for Benedict Manufacturing Company, John Vanderwall, a painter, Harvey Stevens, a driver for Refior Barr Company and Frank Roberts, a driver for Roberts Bakery. The house has retained original elements and details to present day despite the fact that it has had many residents. It is possibly an example of an early rental home in the West Ottawa area. Its house type is prevalent in the neighborhood: front gable and wing with characteristic round gable window.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1925-49).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 728 W. Jackson St.

Area: W Block: 72

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: RS

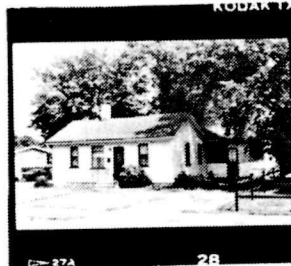
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



14/28

HABS INVENTORY

728 W. Jackson St.

Description

South-facing, rectangular, one-story frame house with clapboard siding and a rear addition. Foundation material faced with cement. Asymmetrically-placed front entrance, one-over-one-light double-hung sash, and fixed single-light windows with leaded-glass transoms. Cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles. Enclosed rear portico.

History

This house was built between 1853 and 1891 and is an elongated version of the small pre-1853 houses built in the area. In 1898 it was the residence of Charles Hildemann, in 1907, Mrs. Nora McNamara, and in 1914, Miss Mary Ash.

Sources:

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Ulick Burke House

Address: 825 W. Jackson St.

Area: W Block: 78

Date: 1858?60

Original Use: RS

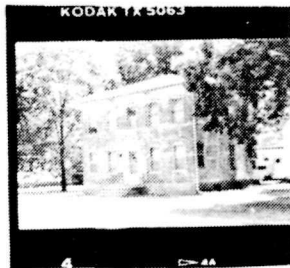
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: brick

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



16/4

HABS INVENTORY

825 West Jackson Street

Description

North-facing, rectangular, five-bay, two-story house with load-bearing, common-bond brick walls. Foundation material faced with concrete. Center entrance with simple colonial revival, pedimented surround. One-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows throughout, and triple-light casement windows lining the east side of the first floor, both with relieving arch brick frames. Pyramidal, asphalt-shingled roof with paired brackets under eaves on an unadorned cornice. Open concrete slab front porch. This is the only brick house in the survey area with Italianate characteristics.

History

This house was built by a mason named Ulick Burke on property he purchased in 1858. In 1874 John Burke, a grain buyer, resided in the house with several working children. It was the residence of Mrs. Louise Breuning and B. K. Buchanon in 1904. It seems to have continued as multiple family housing until the time of this survey. It was owned by the Keonigs, the neighbors directly to the north, in the early twentieth century. The chauffeur for Mr. Keonig's business, Edward Chatterton, lived in the house in 1920.

Sources

City directories.

LaSalle Co., Illinois, land deeds: 23/58.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 903 W. Jackson St.

Area: W Block: 77

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: aluminum

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



15/31

HABS INVENTORY

903 West Jackson Street

Description

North-facing, rectangular, one-story wood-frame house with aluminum siding. Foundation material faced with concrete. Pyramid roof with interior chimney at peak and asphalt shingles. One-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Hexagonal bay on south side with gabled roof projection, hipped portico over front entrance, and two rear porches. Porch pillars replaced with decorative metal supports. This is the only example of a nineteenth-century, one-story pyramid-roofed house in the survey area.

History

This house was built between 1853 and 1891. In 1902 it was the residence of a speculator named Joseph Schomas, in 1914 it was owned by a manual arts teacher named John LaBaw, then in 1920 it was the home of John Meagher.

Sources

City Directories.

Hart and Mapother, City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois (New York: 1853).

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Burns Machine Company

Address: 613 W. Jefferson St.

Area: W Block: 95

Date: 1913?25

Original Use: CI

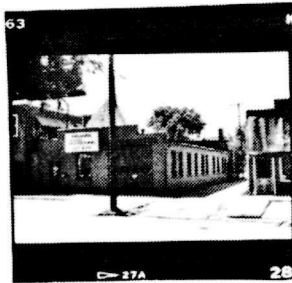
Present Use: CR

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: brick

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



18/28

HABS INVENTORY

Burns Machine Company

Description

Facing north, long rectangular plan, one story. Brick with common-bond red brick on a brick foundation. Fenestration: simple doorway, six-over-six-light double-hung-sash windows encased in cross bars. Garage door opening with heavy wood lintel. Flat roof with parapet, lined with pantiles; asphalt covered. Exposed wooden rafters on side facade cornice lines. Later back addition, taller than the main section: one-story with large fixed windows.

History

This building was probably constructed in the 1920s. Its first owner was Robert Burns. The building housed Burns Machine Company into the 1950s. It exemplifies a building type (machine shop) from a specific time period: the early twentieth century.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1925-49).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church

Address: 622 W. Jefferson St.

Area: W Block: 80

Date: 1881

Original Use: EC

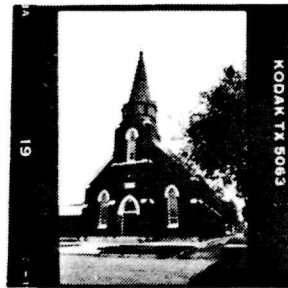
Present Use: EC

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: brick

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



21/19

HABS INVENTORY

Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church

Description

South-facing, rectangular, church building with running-bond brick veneer over load-bearing walls, center front bell tower, and a two-story rear addition. Ashlar coursed Joliet limestone foundation. Center entrance in bell tower with Gothic-arched frame and a stained-glass transom light. Gothic arch windows with leaded stained-glass lights, one-over-one- light double-hung sashes in the rear addition, and stone lintels. Front-gable, asphalt-shingled roof with an octagonal spire roof which begins with small gables over louvered openings on each side of the belfry, and is topped with a cross. Side walls and tower have brick buttresses with stone trim. One-and-one-half-story rear addition with running bond, glazed-brick walls and a parapet flat roof. The church is joined to a modern, one-story educational building along its whole west side.

History

In 1855 Lutheran pastors from Chicago began holding periodic services for Ottawa's German residents. In 1860 seventeen German families joined together to form this church. This was in spite of a reluctance on the part of many German immigrants to support a church financially when the church had been funded by the state in their homeland. Reverend T. Fruechtenicht was called as the first pastor and the present property was purchased in 1860, but the congregation was not able to construct a building until 1862. This first structure was replaced by the present church in 1881 at the cost of \$6,767, and the old building was moved to the corner of the church property to serve as an educational building. Dedication services for the building were held in English, and these were the only non-German services held until 1914, when regular English services were instituted, along with the German. In 1919 the Memorial Hall addition was completed at the rear of the church, and the large educational building was dedicated in 1983.

Sources:

Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14).

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, "A Brief History of Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church" (Ottawa: 1987).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: (Jacob Christmann House)

Address: 627 W. Jefferson St.

Area: W Block: 95

Date: 1851?52

Original Use: RS

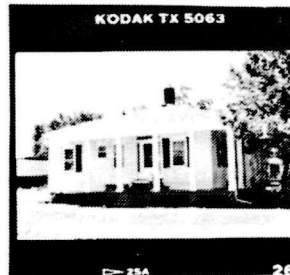
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: aluminum

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



18/26

HABS INVENTORY

(Jacob Christmann House)

Description

Facing north, rectangular in plan, one-story. Wood frame with aluminum siding on a Joliet limestone foundation. One-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows of various sizes; asymmetrically placed entrance accompanied by transom window, sidelights and pilasters. Also, small, rectangular basement windows (one or more lights) above porch line. East facade bay projection with arched windows incorporated into pyramidal hipped roofline; asphalt shingle roofing material. Full-height (one story), open, raised porch supported by square Tuscan columns. Chimney positioned on ridge of roof. Building reflects Greek Revival influence; its alterations exemplify typical changes in this neighborhood.

History

This building was probably constructed in about 1851-52 for Andrew Wagner who purchased the lot from the trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal in 1851. It was sold to Lucien Sanger, a land and insurance agent, in 1858. In 1866, the property was purchased by Jacob Christmann who immigrated from Bavaria to Ottawa in 1862. Christmann, a merchant tailor and clothing dealer, was noted in his obituary as being a war veteran. After his death in 1906, his widow, Bertha, resided at 627 Sycamore into the 1930s.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1925-49).

Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14).

Land Deeds, LaSalle County, 25/40, 28/303, 112/15.

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 711 W. Jefferson St.

Area: W Block: 96

Date: 1922

Original Use: RS

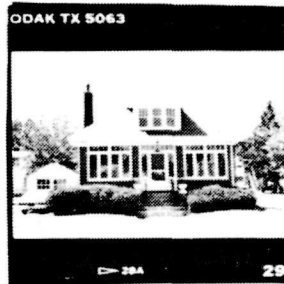
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



18/29

HABS INVENTORY

711 West Jefferson St.

Description

Facing north, rectangular plan, one-story, bungalow house form. Wood frame with running bond red brick on a brick foundation. Prominent shed dormer with a triple window: one-over-one-light double-hung sash. Porch covered by hipped roof: enclosed with multiple fixed casement windows, two lights on top section. Transom lights and sidelights accompany entrance door; supported by brick piers. Side facade has shed dormers, as on front facade. Hipped roof that extends over porch; asphalt shingled. Exterior end brick chimney.

History

This house was constructed by 1922. Its first resident was Frank Busch, a laborer. It is an example of the bungalow house form popular in working class neighborhoods such as West Ottawa.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1925-49).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church

Address: 720 W. Jefferson St.

Area: W Block: 79

Date: 1893-98

Original Use: EC

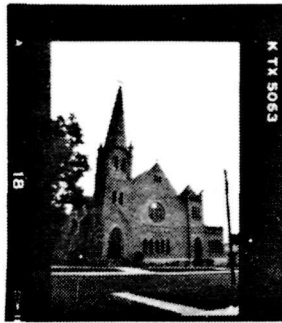
Present Use: EC

Exterior Material: stone*

Structural System: stone

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



21/18

HABS INVENTORY

St. Patrick's Church

Description

South-facing, rectangular, church building with irregular coursed, rock-faced ashlar-cut Joliet limestone walls, towers at each corner of facade, and a one-story projection on the southeast side. Rock-faced, coursed ashlar limestone foundation. One entrance in each tower, each set in Gothic arch surround, with transom light and aluminum frame glass doors. Gothic-arched windows set singly and in courses; large, circular window set in stone window surround shaped like Gothic arch; all windows have leaded stained-glass lights. Front-gable roof with asphalt shingles, an intersecting gabled bay on each side, and stone crosses on the peak of each gable end. Southwest spire roof has a small turret on each corner of the base, and is sheathed in limestone with carved bands and surmounted by a stone cross; southeast tower has lower roof with a small turret on each corner of the base, and a pyramid roof with asphalt shingles. The one-story extension has a crenellated parapet and a flat roof. The church is attached to its rectory on the northwest corner. This is one of only two Joliet limestone churches in Ottawa.

History

In 1893 the Bishop of Peoria decided to split St. Columba parish, which had been established in 1838, and establish St. Patrick's Parish to serve the Irish population of West Ottawa and Ottawa Township. Father M. A. Quirk was the first parish priest, and he oversaw the erection of this building from 1893 to 1898. Since its completion the building has had alterations and renovations including: the addition of buttresses to prevent the expansion of the outside walls; the replacement of the attic trusses in 1983; and the alteration of the interior in 1984 to comply with the demands for liturgical functions as recommended by Vatican Council II.

Sources

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14).

St. Patrick's Church submission, The Ottawa Sesquicentennial Book (Ottawa: 1987).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: St. Patrick's Rectory (Roman Catholic)

Address: 726 W. Jefferson St.

Area: W Block: 79

Date: 1926

Original Use: ER

Present Use: ER

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: brick

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



16/19

HABS INVENTORY

St. Patrick's Rectory

Description

South-facing, rectangular, two-story running-bond brick house with a poured concrete foundation. Single and paired one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows of varying sizes, with limestone hood designs, frames and sills, and a band of five windows in the projecting bay. Hipped roof with hipped and gabled dormers. Limestone stringcourse between floors, one-story shallow bay on west side. One-story brick front entrance porch with limestone-framed Tudor arches, limestone sills, and limestone topped parapet roof. The east side of the house adjoins St. Patrick's Church. This house has many Tudor Revival elements.

History

This house replaces an earlier rectory on the same lot in 1928, and Reverend Lawrence Hackett was its first resident. It is said that this was the first rectory in the diocese to provide each resident priest with complete, private living quarters, sitting room, bedroom, and bath.

Sources

City directories.

Updated parish history, submitted to the 1987 Ottawa Sesquicentennial Book.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: St. Patrick's Parochial School

Address: 801 W. Jefferson St.

Area: W Block: 97

Date: 1912

Original Use: EP

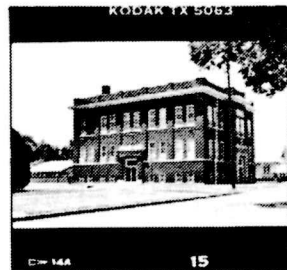
Present Use: EP

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: brick

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



19/15

HABS INVENTORY

St. Patrick's Parochial School

Description

Two-story rectangular brick structure facing north. Brick construction faced with running bond brick. Foundation of pebble-dash concrete. Raised basement. Central entrance with surround of concrete block and poured concrete, has successively recessed frames around double doors; paneled doors with upper single-light panels; brick quoining on concrete piers at either side; upper cornice and architrave of concrete; "St. Patrick's School/ Erected in 1912" carved into architrave. Concrete belt course divides building horizontally between very high basement and first floor; brick pilasters rise from belt course through two stories to roof, creating five bays across facade. Three windows in each recessed bay rest on concrete sills: one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with metal bars and metal screens in basement; one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows on first and second floors, and at sides and rear. Entrances at centers of east and west sides in projecting sections have similar, but less elaborate surrounds to that at front; east entrance has "Boys" carved into concrete below cornice, west entrance has "girls" in same location. Wide, overhanging cornice below flat roof; roofing material not visible. Rim of concrete banding at uppermost edge of roof. Rear of building originally had exterior stairwell to top floor with brick stepped walls; top portion of stairwell still visible above long one-story brick addition of classrooms. Interior: Separate staircases for boys and girls at east and west sides, as well as front staircase, lead to central square halls on first and second floors; classrooms in all four corners of first and second floors, entered from central halls. Oak railings and balustrades on stairs; oak doors, chair rails and horizontal bands approximately 1' below ceilings. Pressed tin ceilings in first-floor classrooms. Gymnasium of more recent vintage in basement.

History

Constructed in 1912, at a cost of \$25,000. Architect unknown. St. Patrick's school was built as the grade school for St. Patrick's Catholic Church — the church and rectory are located across the street. It is still in use today as a parochial grade school. The interior has been little altered in the past seventy-five years, with the exception of the gymnasium remodeling in the basement, and the addition of classrooms to the rear, both done in the past twenty or so years.

Sources

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1907, 1913, 1025-49).

Ottawa Republican-Times (Dec. 31, 1912).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Goodley A. Schwarzwald House

Address: 815 W. Jefferson St.

Area: W Block: 97

Date: 1916

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



19/16

HABS INVENTORY

Goodley Schwarzwalders House

Description

North-facing, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story wood-frame house with vinyl siding. Concrete masonry unit foundation with rail-high piers on front porch. Five-over-one-light double-hung sash windows of two sizes set alone and in pairs. Front-gable roof with shed dormers and asphalt shingles. Front porch is recessed below the overhanging second floor, with Tuscan pillars and frame rails. Shallow projecting bays are aligned beneath the dormer on both sides of the house. This is the only bungalow in the survey area with a recessed front porch.

History

This house was built in 1916 and its first resident was Goodly Schwarzwalders, a laborer in the Leader Furniture and Rug Company. The house was vacant in 1920, and it was the residence of John Damman in 1924.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 816 W. Jefferson St.

Area: W Block: 78

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: RS

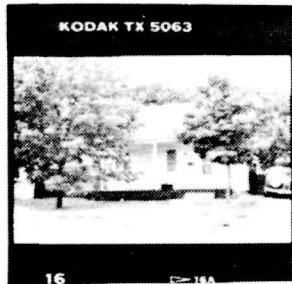
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



16/16

HABS INVENTORY

816 West Jefferson Street

Description

South-facing, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story wood-frame house with clapboard sheathing. Joliet limestone foundation faced with concrete. One-over-one-light double-hung, and single-light casement windows placed symmetrically. Gently pitched side gable roof with asphalt shingles and gabled rear addition. Facade-long front porch set on piers with Tuscan pillars and a wood floor. Pre-1891 addition in rear has small enclosed porch sheathed in tarpaper.

History

This house was constructed between 1853 and 1891, but its individual history is unknown until 1891, when it was the residence of Carl Wendel. Mr. Wendel was a foreman at Gay's carriage factory and he resided in this house until 1920.

Sources

City directories.

Hart and Mapother, City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois (New York: 1853).

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Zion Evangelical Church Parsonage

Address: 820 W. Jefferson St.

Area: W Block: 78

Date: 1870?75

Original Use: RS

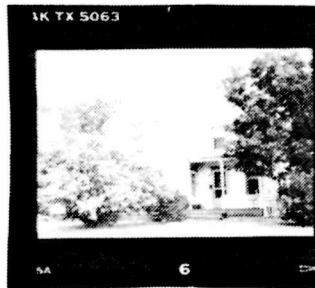
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



21/6

HABS INVENTORY

Zion Evangelical Church Parsonage

Description

South-facing, L-shaped, two-story wood-frame house with clapboard siding and fishscale shingles in the gable ends. Elongated, dense concrete block foundation. Single and paired one-over-one-light double-hung sash, and single-light fixed windows with leaded transom. Cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior chimney, and an ornamental bracket in the peak of the front gable. Porch extends across the full length of the wing and shelters two entrances. It has turned spindle pillars, ornamental bracketing, and wooden rails. Large, one-story rear porch also has turned spindle pillars.

History

This house was built between 1870 and 1875 as the parsonage of the Zion Evangelical Church, which was established in 1865, and moved its building next door to this house in 1880. The first pastor to live in this house was Rev. John Miller, who was succeeded by J. Kurtz in 1877. It continued to serve as a parsonage after the church was moved to another location in 1907. The first non-pastor to reside in the house was Henry Friese, in 1920.

Sources:

City Directories.

Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14).

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 930 W. Jefferson St.

Area: W Block: 77

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: RS

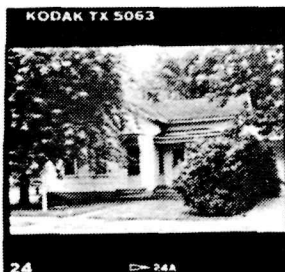
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



15/24

HABS INVENTORY

930 West Jefferson Street

Description

South-facing, L-shaped one-story wood-frame house with clapboard sheathing. Elongated concrete-block foundation. Two-over-two-light double-hung-sash windows. Front entrances on front gable section and wing. Cross gable roof with asphalt shingles and an interior chimney. Front entrance has Carpenter Gothic portico, front porch on wing is supported by modern recent ornamental ironwork with iron railings. A small enclosure covers the rear entrance.

History: This house was built between 1853 and 1891, probably in the 1870s. Its residents are unknown before 1902, when it was the home of Mrs. M. A. Osmanson, a widow. In 1914 it was the residence of a carpenter named Oscar Weiss, and in 1920 that of Fred J. Holloway, a cashier for the county treasurer's office.

Sources:

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1914, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 519 W. Lafayette St.

Area: W Block: 70

Date: 1913?25

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



14/4

HABS INVENTORY

519 West Lafayette Street

Description

Facing north, square plan, bungalow house form, one story. Wood frame with common-bond red brick and wood shingling on a brick foundation. Three-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows on the first floor. Three-light rectangular window in gable. Entrance porch with gable roofline, overhanging eaves, supported by brick piers, partially covers front facade. Asphalt shingle roofing material. Wood shingling in two gables: roof and porch.

History

This house was probably constructed in the early 1920s. It was possibly a rental home as it had an early succession of occupants that included laborers, a glassworker and a plasterer. It was constructed in a similar manner to houses on the two adjoining lots and may have been an early twentieth-century incidence of speculative housing in West Ottawa. Mr. Peter J. Halm was an early twentieth-century builder in the area who specifically built small, one-story "family" houses and often used brick as the construction material. His partner, Zimmerman, purchased the lots and handled sales of the construction. This was development on a small scale preceding "boom developments." Halm, given the time period in which he worked and the type of structures he built, was possibly the builder of 519 West Lafayette and its two neighboring houses. Well constructed, 519 West Lafayette is an example of functional bungalow housing.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1925-49).

Interview with Mr. Walter Halm, August 5, 1987.

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 522 W. Lafayette St.

Area: W Block: 51

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



HABS INVENTORY

522 W. Lafayette St.

Description

Long, narrow, rectangular one-story gable-front house, facing south. Wood-frame construction with clapboard sheathing. Concrete block foundations. Facade-length porch with shed roof supported by three square posts. Waist-high clapboard wall around porch. Central door; one one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows on either side. Triangular vent in gable peak. Side fenestration: three-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Rear gable-roof addition. Interior chimney at center of house. Asphalt shingle roof. Building is located on mixed block of one and two-story houses, one block east and north of Rigden Park (historically known as Shabbona Park).

History

House built between 1853 and 1891. Earliest known residents were John C. Carew and his wife Mary, who moved here around 1900. John was the son of Thomas J. Carew and grew up in the Carew family home at 1110 Chestnut Street (see Record 345). He worked at the family grocery store on Chestnut Street for several years after moving to this house, and then worked, variously, as a steam-fitter and teamster. In 1913 John C. Carew and Mary moved away from Ottawa, and this house became the residence of Harry T. Miller, a switchman for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincey Railroad. Harry and his wife Frances lived here until 1918, when William Warren, an auto mechanic, and his wife Loretta moved here. The Warrens remained in this house for several decades, raising four children. William Warren eventually became the chief of the Ottawa Fire Department.

Sources

Maps: "City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois" (New York: Messrs Hart and Mapother, 1853); Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

City directories.

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 523 W. Lafayette St.

Area: W Block: 70

Date: 1929

Original Use: RS

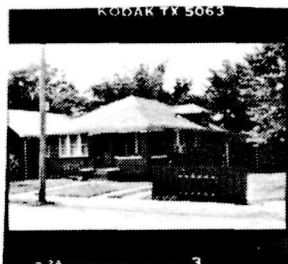
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



14/3

HABS INVENTORY

523 W. Lafayette St.

Description

One-story, north-facing, rectangular house with hip roof. Wood-frame construction faced with common-bond brick. Brick foundation. Porch at facade right has hip roof, which merges with roof of main building. Entrance through brick porch at facade right—door is perpendicular to street. Multiple lights in door panel. Paired three-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with aluminum frames in wood surrounds at right of door, in wall facing street. Triple window at facade left: three-over-one-light double-hung sash/four-over-one-light double-hung sash/three-over-three-light double-hung sash. Evidence of window box (now removed) beneath triple window (now removed). Side fenestration: three-over-one-light double-hung sash windows of varying sizes. Dormer with hip roof facing west has paired three-light fixed windows. Brick garage on lot. House is one of three brick homes with similar details next to one another on W. Lafayette St.

History

Built in about 1929, this structure seems to have been a speculative venture by either Herman Zimmerman or Peter Halm, contractors responsible for a great deal of speculative development in Ottawa in the 1910s and 1920s. Residents of this house in the 1930s and 1940s included Herbert Bute, a chauffeur, and his wife, Mary; Hugh R. Davidson, a laborer for C B & I Co., along with his wife Eula and their child; and Joseph J. Damyan, foreman for Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. along with his wife Mabel.

Sources

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1925-49).

City directories.

Ottawa Daily Republican-Times, year-end building reviews, 1910s and 1920s.

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 528 W. Lafayette St.

Area: W Block: 51

Date: 1860s

Original Use: C?

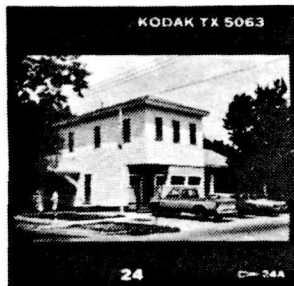
Present Use: MR

Exterior Material: aluminum

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



13/24

HABS INVENTORY

528 W. Lafayette St.

Description

Large, south-facing, two-story, rectangular structure with low hip roof. Wood-frame construction with aluminum siding, and wood vertical siding at diagonal entrance. Concrete block foundations. Entrance inset into southwest corner; upper story projects above entrance, creating roof. Band of one-light fixed windows around door and onto south side of building. Second entrance at west side of building; additional entrance facing south at rear of building leads into one-story addition. Side and second-story fenestration consists of one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Coal chute in south side basement. One-story residential addition at right (east) side, with recessed porch entrance supported by square, aluminum-sided posts; small square shed addition at second-floor level on top of residential addition. Asphalt shingle roof over all. Interior: pressed tin ceiling; original oak bar, much original woodwork (c. 1880s-1910s) intact. Building is located at corner of Lafayette and Chestnut streets, on diagonal from Rigden Park (historically known as Shabbona Park).

History

It seems that this building was constructed in the 1860s, when property-owner Michael Barton, a depot master, took out a mortgage of \$300; in 1870 Barton sold the property to John Miller for \$1200. Miller kept a grocery store here until 1884, when he sold the enterprise to Justin Hamalle. Hamalle also operated a grocery on the premises, and lived in the next-door addition, until the mid-1890s. At that time, Thomas McCaffrey took over and transformed the establishment into a "sample room" — essentially a saloon (McCaffrey had operated a "sample room" at 900 Chestnut St. before moving to this address). In early 1900s, Jeremiah Canty took the business over. After Canty, William L. Hardten gave the saloon trade a try at this address, but his attempt lasted only a few years. Henry Prack took the saloon over in 1907 — he and his wife Johanna lived here, as did W.J. Robinson and his wife Leona — the residential addition had been divided into two apartments. Prack advertised his "saloon and boarding" establishment at this address for about five years, when Anton Krizan took over the premises. Krizan and his wife Lottie rented an apartment out to Matt Bajunk. By 1913, the saloon was being run by Mattias Bayuk (presumably Bajunk, whose surname was being spelled differently). The business stabilized under Bayuk and his wife, Catherine. They often housed a bartender in the spare apartment. With the advent of Prohibition, Bayuk stayed in business, as a purveyor of "soft drinks." From the mid-1920s to the mid-1930s, however, Bayuk gave up his establishment, though he continued to live in one of the addition apartments. During these years, William F. Fuchs ran a shoe repair shop on the old saloon premises. But by the late 1930s, Fuchs was gone and Bayuk was back. In the 1940s, Bayuk retired, and moved to a new home across the street at 519 W. Lafayette St., while Edward Bayuk, his son, carried on the business with his wife, Mary. The tavern remains in operation as "Ed and Mary's Tap" — it is still listed under "Bayuk's Tavern" in the city directory, and Ed Bayuk still lives in the apartment addition.

Sources

Maps: "City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois" (New York: Messrs Hart and Mapother, 1853); Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49); City directories; Property deeds, block 51, lot 14, County Recorder's Office.

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 600 W. Lafayette St.

Area: W Block: 50

Date: 1916 ?

Original Use: RS

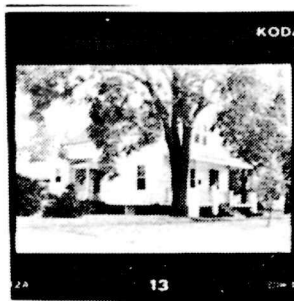
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



21/13

HABS INVENTORY

600 W. Lafayette St.

Description

One-and-one-half-story front gable house facing south. Wood-frame construction sheathed in narrow clapboard. Stone foundation. Facade-long wood porch with flat roof, stone supports and wrought-iron posts and balustrade. Off-center entrance at facade left, flanked by picture windows with leaded glass in upper lights. Paired one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows in upper story; triangular vent in gable. Side fenestration: single and paired one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows; shed-roof dormer at east side has two one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Incomplete boxed cornice at gable; frieze below eaves continues into gable and stops just before gable cornice ends. Asphalt shingle roof. Second entrance with small porch at west side of building. One-story shed-roof addition at west rear; garage addition also at west rear. Building is situated on corner of W. Lafayette and Chestnut streets and across the street from Alice Rigden Park (Shabbona Park).

History

This residence was constructed around 1916, on the site of an earlier house. The first residents, apparently responsible for its construction, seem to have been Patrick and Helen McCaffrey. In the early 1920s the house became the home of John DeKreon, a laborer, and his wife, Magdalene, and then Irvin and Anna Schmitt. Schmitt ran a grocery store across the street at 1100 Chestnut during this period. The Schmitts seem to have rented out the premises to Harry and Myrtle Henderson along with Mrs. Ellen Doherty, a nurse, during the late 1920s, but then moved back into the house themselves in 1930. The building was converted into apartments, and then back to a single family residence several times over the years. Alice Glavin, a nurse, lived in the upstairs apartment from the 1930s into the late 1940s.

Sources

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1913, 1925-49).

City directories.

Interview with current owner.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Ann Cullen House

Address: 913 W. Lafayette St.

Area: W Block: 74

Date: 1853

Original Use: RS

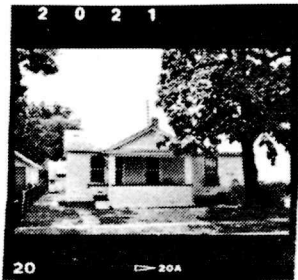
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



15/20

HABS INVENTORY

913 West Lafayette Street

Description

North facing, originally rectangular, one story, wood frame, clapboard-sheathed house with several irregularly-shaped, nineteenth-century rear additions. Foundation material faced with concrete. Center entrance, symmetrically-placed single and paired three-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Irregular roof with various crossing gables, asphalt shingles. Front gable entrance porch with clapboard walls extending to the ground.

History

The original portion of this small, side-gable cottage was built by Norris and Fisher in 1853 for Ann Cullen. At that time it was one of only four homes on its block, which was on the western edge of developed Ottawa. The house was owned by the Cullen family until 1885, when it was sold to Margaret McHugh. In 1894 it was the residence of Mrs. Mary Evans. She occupied the house until about 1913, when Daniel Brunnick, an insurance agent, resided at this address.

Sources

City Directories.

LaSalle Co., Illinois, deed records: 43/630, 246/419.

Messrs. Hart and Mapother, Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois (New York: 1853).

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: E. de la Chapelle House

Address: 914 W. Lafayette St.

Area: W Block: 47

Date: 1886

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



12/5

HABS INVENTORY

914 West Lafayette Street

Description

South-facing, rectangular, three-bay wood-frame house with clapboard sheathing. Foundation material faced with concrete. Symmetrically placed, one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with a wooden pediment at top of frame, transom light over entrance. Front gable roof with asphalt shingles. Facade-long, one-story front porch has turned spindle pillars, jigsaw Gothic detailing, wood rails, wooden pier foundation, and a side porch with a simple portico over a raised wooden stoop. This is an unaltered example of a front-gable cottage with Queen Anne detailing.

History

This house was built in 1886 by John McDermott, and was originally the residence of E. de la Chapelle. In 1902 it was the home of Miss E.E. Price. In 1907 it was the residence of a laborer named G.S. Lewis. By 1914, the house was in the possession of a watchman named Nathan Tucker, whose daughter still resides in the house.

Sources:

City directories.

LaSalle Co., Illinois, land deeds: 236/431, 255/150.

Hart and Mapother, City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois (New York: 1853).

C. J. Pauli, View of Ottawa, Illinois (Milwaukee, WI: 1895).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Wendel's Meat Market

Address: 610 W. Madison St.

Area: W Block: 95

Date: 1853?70

Original Use: C

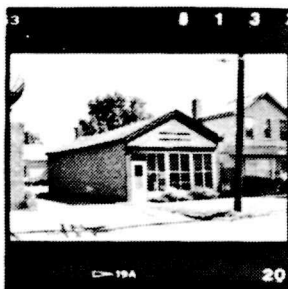
Present Use: C

Exterior Material: asphalt+

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



18/20

HABS INVENTORY

Wendel's Meat Market

Description

Facing south, rectangular plan, one story. Wood frame with clapboarding on front gable facade and asphalt shingling on side and rear facades. Concrete foundation. Original storefront window display intact. Three continuous windows of four lights each. Door separated from windows by mullion, with transom lights. Front gable roof with asphalt shingling.

History

This building is a pristine example of a late nineteenth-century commercial storefront. By the late 1870s, August Wendel was operating a butcher shop. (He was also a cattle driver.) An early 1900s advertisement for his store mentions "all kinds of fresh, salted, and smoked meats; fish and game in season." By 1909, Kleine and Stone had taken over the meat market. By 1925, the building was being used for printing purposes. The building dates from the late nineteenth century.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1925-49).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Haeberle Grocery

Address: 620 W. Madison St.

Area: W Block: 95

Date: 1915

Original Use: C

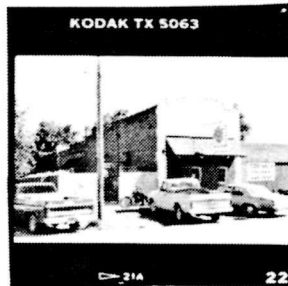
Present Use: C

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: brick

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



18/22

HABS INVENTORY

Haeberle Grocery Store

Description

Facing south, rectangular plan, one-story. Wood frame with original white tile front and brick sheathed on side and rear facades on a concrete foundation. Original storefront now bricked in with two small fixed windows and door with pent roof overhang above it. Flat roof with side cornice pantiles; parapet front. Arched center of parapet with corner diamond designs. Attached smaller one story addition; brick sheathed, covered storefront.

History

This building is an example of an early twentieth-century commercial building. It was constructed in 1915 at a cost of \$6000. Fred Haeberle had bought out the grocery business of the late Captain Fuchs. He later decided to construct a new structure for the business at 620 Madison. He is noted as operating a successful grocery establishment. The building is currently operated as a bar.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1925-49).

Ottawa Republican Times, Jan. 1916.

Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Albrecht's Grocery & Sample Room

Address: 626 W. Madison St.

Area: W Block: 95

Date: 1870?72

Original Use: CR

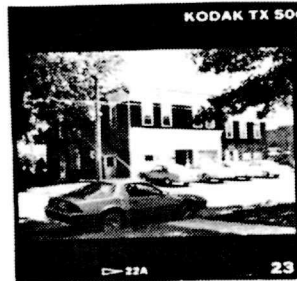
Present Use: MR

Exterior Material: w. shingle

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



18/23

HABS INVENTORY

Albrecht's Grocery Store and Sample Room

Description

Facing south, rectangular plan, two stories. Wood frame clad in wood shingling on a concrete foundation. Fenestration: segmentally arched windows; one-over-one-light double-hung sash. Enclosed storefront retains framing detail: console brackets and dentil-type cornice trim. Hipped roof covered with asphalt shingling. Decorative paired brackets in cornice. Adjoining side addition, smaller in height: same roof, detail and fenestration. Exterior stairwell now enclosed.

History

This building was probably constructed between 1870 and 1872 for Joseph Albrecht and his family. From that period to 1902, he operated a grocery store and sample room. It was also the family's residence. In 1902, the business was purchased by Reinhardt Gebhard, formerly a German laborer. In 1911, Gus Marten established Marten Brothers, a grocery store, after purchasing the property. He operated the business into the 1920s. Gebhard continued to run part of the building as Gebhard's Hall, a meeting place for organizations such as the Evening Pleasure Club.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1925-49).

Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 708 W. Madison St.

Area: W Block: 96

Date: 1915?16

Original Use: RS

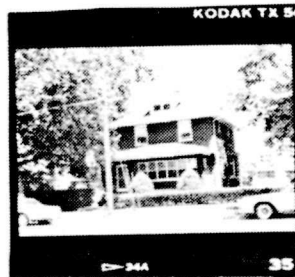
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



18/35

HABS INVENTORY

708 West Madison Street

Description

Facing south, square plan, two stories, two bays across. Wood frame sheathed in running-bond red brick. Prominent center hipped dormer with paired casement windows. Hipped roofline with asphalt shingling. Enclosed porch on brick foundation: one-story, full-facade width, supported by brick piers. Side facade: curved bay projection with leaded glass. Hipped dormers on each side facade. American Four-Square in plan.

History

This house was probably constructed in about 1915-16 for Thomas Twohey. The house remained in the Twohey family through the 1930s. In the 1940s, it was owned by Willis Atkinson, an engineer with the State Highway Department and, later, Lea Shepherd, district supervisor of A&P.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1925-49).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 712 W. Madison St.

Area: W Block: 96

Date: 1853pre

Original Use: RS

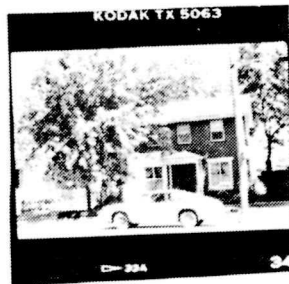
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: brick

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



18/34

HABS INVENTORY

712 West Madison Street

Description

Facing south, I-house plan, two stories, three bays across. Brick with common-bond red brick on a concrete foundation. Symmetrical fenestration: one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows; first story, two large four-light fixed windows with heavy wood lintels. Simple entrance with heavy wood lintel. Side gable roof with asphalt shingling. Hipped portico with wood columns.

History

This house dates from before 1853 and relates to a characteristic type of house in the West Ottawa neighborhood: I-house form. Gustave Hess lived in the residence before selling to Charles Wedemann in 1855. Louis Scherer, a clerk at a grocery store, resided in the house from 1899 to 1903. After Scherer's ownership, the Vaupel family lived there through the 1940s.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1925-49).

Land Deeds, LaSalle County, 303/511, 342/259, 69/426.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Samuel Barnhardt House

Address: 718 W. Madison St.

Area: W Block: 96

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



18/33

HABS INVENTORY

Samuel Barnhardt House

Description

Facing south, rectangular plan, two stories. Wood frame with clapboarding on a concrete foundation. Symmetrical fenestration: round window in gable; two one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows on the second floor; two picture windows on first floor. Front gable roofline with asphalt shingling. Flat-roofed, facade-long, one-story open porch; supported by classical columns.

History

This house probably dates from the late 1880s. Its first known resident is Samuel Barnhardt, a laborer and burner, who lived in the house from the late 1890s into the 1900s. He worked for F.T. Scherer who offered coal, wood, tile, stone, sand, gravel, and general teaming. By 1930, the house changed hands to a relative, Frank Barnhardt, who was a barber.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1925-49).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Christian Haeberle House

Address: 730 W. Madison St.

Area: W Block: 96

Date: 1865

Original Use: RS

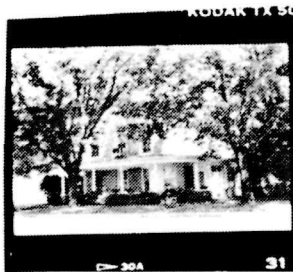
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: stone+

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



18/31

HABS INVENTORY

Christian Haeberle House

Description

Facing south, rectangular plan, two stories, three-bay facade. Wood frame clad on first story with coursed rubble Joliet limestone; second story, clapboarding. Symmetrical fenestration: round window in gable; second story: three two-over-two-light double-hung-sash windows with hooded window surrounds (side facade windows with segmental arches); first story: flat-roofed, one-story, wrap-around porch which curves around wood shingled corner bay projection. Porch partially enclosed on side (east) facade. Supported by classical columns on a brick foundation. Front gable roofline with asphalt shingling. Rear cross gables. Original entrance on second floor of front facade (west side window); stairway rose up one story to door. Early 1900s renovation removed stairway and constructed wrap-around porch and bay; coincided with grading of streets (first story lower than graded street). Renovation at this time also included rear addition. Another rear addition constructed around 1940; made use of lumber from barn in backyard. Interior plan: first story with low ceilings, original floor plan intact: two rooms with back addition rooms; second story: side hall plan, more formal space evidenced in height of ceilings and trimwork.

History

This house was probably constructed around 1865 for Christian Haeberle. Haeberle came to the United States with his wife, Pauline, in 1856. He ran a boarding house known as Washington House on Main Street in Ottawa. Upon his death in 1879, his wife Pauline resided in the house. Their daughter, Caroline, married Emil Formhals in 1896, and they moved in with Pauline. The Formhals family came to Ottawa in 1853 having immigrated from Germany earlier. Emil's father, Joseph, was engaged in wagon-making and blacksmithing and was a partner in Hill and Formhals which later became Formhals and Sons. The business built up an excellent reputation and a Formhals wagon became a valued commodity for farmers in the area as it was known to be a wagon that would endure. Eventually, Emil became the sole owner of the business which, in turn, passed to his sons. By the early twentieth century, they switched from the wagon business to making truck bodies and made all of the truck bodies for the Purity Bakery in Ottawa. Emil's daughter, Esther, acquired the house after the deaths of her parents. Esther's husband, Paul Larson, resides in the house today. The history of the house is unusual in that it has remained in the same family. Its architecture is unique to the West Ottawa neighborhood. The design feature of a second floor entrance has been compared to the Reddick Mansion in Ottawa.

Sources

City Directories; Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1925-49); Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14); Interview with Mr. Paul Larson, Aug. 5, 1987.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Henry Hagie House

Address: 906 W. Madison St.

Area: W Block: 98

Date: 1913?25

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



19/24

HABS INVENTORY

Henry Hagie House

Description: South-facing, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story frame house with clapboard siding. Concrete masonry unit foundation and porch piers. Center entrance, symmetrically arranged one-over-one-light double-hung sash, and fixed sash single-light windows, with a Palladian window in the front gable. Front-gable roof with interlocking patterned, pressed-tin shingles, gabled dormers, and exposed parabolic rafter ends. Facade-long front porch with Tuscan pillars and slatted frame screens between piers, side porch at rear with turned spindle pillars and frame rails.

History

This house is a well-preserved example of an early twentieth-century arts and crafts-influenced front gable house. It was constructed for Henry Hagie when he retired from farming and moved into the city between 1915 and 1918. In 1942, Mr. Hagie's widow sold this house to the Pufahls, whose daughter still resides in the house.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Dr. A. M. Shaw House

Address: 924 W. Madison St.

Area: W Block: 98

Date: 1891?02

Original Use: RS

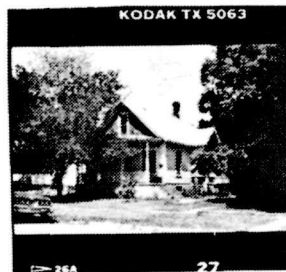
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



19/27

HABS INVENTORY

Dr. A. M. Shaw House

Description

South facing, rectangular, one-and-one-half story wood-frame house with clapboard siding and fishscale shingles in the gable ends. Concrete block, or concrete-faced foundation with poured concrete porch base. Transom light over center entrance, one-over-one-light double-hung sash and single-light fixed sash windows. Front-gable roof with asphalt shingles. Hexagonal projecting bay on east side, facade-wide front porch with shingles in the gable end, and porch at rear of southeast side.

History

This house was built for Dr. A. M. Shaw in 1902. It became the residence of a factory worker named D. W. Downey before 1914, and that of John McAlroy in the 1920s. The house is still owned by members of the McAlroy family.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 510 W. Superior St.

Area: W Block: 21

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: RS

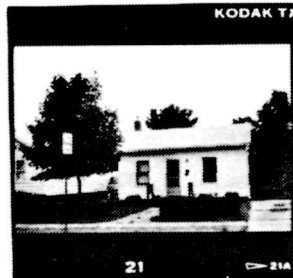
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



9/21

HABS INVENTORY

510 W. Superior St.

Description

Small one-story side-gable house facing south. Wood frame construction sheathed with clapboard; foundation of concrete, or concrete over some older material. Entrance slightly to left of center is flanked by one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Side fenestration of one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows. Exterior chimney at west side. Asphalt shingle roof. Illinois and Michigan canal crosses behind lot; railroad tracks very near — one lot separates this building from the tracks to the east; tracks also cross behind lot.

History

Building was constructed sometime between 1853 and 1891. First known occupants of the house were John Low, a "pop maker" and his brother Robert, a laborer. Around 1900, Harry Westcott, a policeman, moved into the house with his wife, Delia. Harry's brother, William, boarded there with them in the early years of the twentieth century. The Westcotts remained at 510 W. Superior while Harry worked at a number of different jobs: the city directories variously listed him as a policeman, a cement worker, a gravel roofer, a laborer, and a collier for the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The Westcotts raised at least one child, Harry Jr., in this house. For a time in the late 1910s and early 1920s, Harry Jr. and his wife, Merle, lived with the elder Westcotts in this house. In the 1930s, Harry Jr., Merle, and their eight children were living next door, at 514 Superior St. It seems that Harry Senior became a widower in the late 1930s. He moved to a Marquette St. address in 1940. Harry Jr., Delia, and four of their children were living in the same block of Marquette St. at that time; they later moved to 1227 Walnut St.

Sources

Maps: "City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois," (New York: Messrs Hart and Mapother, 1853); Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

City directories.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 617 W. Superior St.

Area: W Block: 41

Date: 1923

Original Use: RS

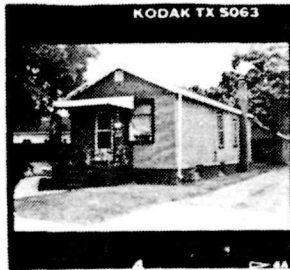
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: asphalt

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



10/4

HABS INVENTORY

617 W. Superior St.

Description

One-story gable-front rectangular building facing north. Wood-frame construction with asphalt "brick" siding; concrete foundation. Entrance at facade left; cement block porch and steps; plastic porch canopy supported by wrought-iron railings. One-over-one-light double-hung-sash window in facade right; vent in gable. Side fenestration: one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows; two-light fixed windows in basement. Original arched window surrounds in east side of house. Exterior brick chimney at west side. Long gable roof addition to rear with second entrance. Asphalt shingle roof. Building located one block south of railroad tracks, on street of small, generally one-story houses.

History

Built in about 1923. Occupied by a series of laborers from 1924 to the 1940s. One of few examples of shotgun houses found in survey area.

Sources

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1913, 1925-49).

City directories.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 720 W. Superior St.

Area: W Block: 19

Date: 1853?95

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



9/12

HABS INVENTORY

720 W. Superior St.

Description

One-story rectangular side-gable structure with facade-long enclosed front porch and several additions to rear, facing south. Wood-frame construction with clapboard; foundations appear to be stone covered with concrete. Central entrance in porch; triple bands of one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows at either side. Windows at east and west sides of house are three-over-one-light double-hung sash; small fixed window in west gable; vents in basement. Complicated series of gable-roof additions stretch toward back of lot. Roof of asphalt shingle. Building is situated at the juncture of Pine and W. Superior streets; Illinois and Michigan Canal crosses behind lot; railroad tracks behind lot and also one block to the east.

History

This building was probably constructed shortly after William Mahoney, listed as a laborer in the city directory, bought this property for \$200 from George Norris in 1860 (Norris had originally purchased the land from the I & M Canal trustees). By 1869 Mahoney was living on this lot. In 1883 Mahoney borrowed \$100 from the German Colonization Society; it is likely that he used the funds to add on to his house (Sanborn maps show that several rear additions to the structure were in place by 1907). Mahoney, a widower by the turn of the century, sold the house and property to his son, Timothy F. Mahoney, in 1913, but continued to live at 720 W. Superior, along with Timothy and Timothy's wife Katherine, until about 1919. Vincent Lenac, a fireman for Federal Plate Glass Company, lived here briefly in the early 1920s. From that point on, into the 1940s, the house was occupied by a factory worker, Michael Conrad, along with his wife and their four children.

Sources

Maps: "City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois," (New York: Messrs Hart and Mapother, 1853); "Ottawa, Illinois, 1895," (Milwaukee, Wisconsin: C.J. Pauli, 1895); Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

City directories.

Deeds, County Recorder's Office.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 812 W. Superior St.

Area: W Block: 18 M?

Date: 1925?49

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



9/10

HABS INVENTORY

812 W. Superior St.

Description

One-story front-gable rectangular house, facing south. Wood frame construction with clapboard sheathing; foundations appear to be stone covered with concrete. Central entrance flanked by six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows; square vent covered by fixed light in gable. Raised, open entrance porch has flat roof; clapboard porch walls carry down over porch foundation. West and east sides of building have three-over-one-light double-hung sash windows; three-light fixed windows in basement. Internal chimney at right rear. Roof of asphalt shingle. Illinois and Michigan Canal crosses behind lot.

History

Building first appears on this lot between 1925 and 1949. Neighbors who have long lived here maintain that the building was constructed on site, and not moved from elsewhere; however, it bears a striking resemblance to houses constructed by the Federal Plate Glass Co. for its workers in 1912; Federal Plate Glass was sold to the National Plate Glass Co. in the 1920s, and in 1931 Libbey-Owens-Ford purchased the glass factory, at which time the houses were sold, and moved. Perhaps the same builder was involved in the construction of the original Federal Plate Glass houses and this building: both are characterized by a wide triangular vent fully across the uppermost part of the gable front. The address given to this building was initially 810 Superior, and its earliest occupants seem to have been Alfred E. Jones, his wife Ella, and their three children, in the early 1930s. In the 1940s, Carl Van Cleave lived here; by 1951 the address had been changed: Van Cleave was listed in the city directory as the inhabitant of 814 Superior St.

Sources

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1913, 1925-49).

Ottawa Republican-Times Dec. 31, 1912).

Interviews with residents.

City directories.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 902 W. Superior St.

Area: W Block: 17

Date: 1926

Original Use: RS

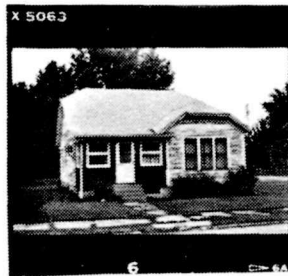
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



9/6

HABS INVENTORY

902 W. Superior St.

Description

Rectangular one-story side-gable structure with smaller projecting front-gable section; enclosed shed-roof porch in facade. Building faces south. Wood frame construction covered with clapboard, vertical wood siding on porch. Cement block foundation. Front entrance in enclosed porch is flanked by one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows. Projecting section at facade right (east) has triple window of one-over-one-light double-hung sash. Side fenestration includes: single and paired one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows, single-light fixed windows, vent beneath gable at west side. Roofs have clipped gables; roofing material is asphalt shingle. Large garage with side gable is located at rear of lot. Illinois and Michigan Canal crosses behind lot.

History

Frank Steinbach, a grocer, built this house in 1926. Steinbach operated his grocery and meat market a few blocks away at 920 Chestnut St. It seems that Steinbach never lived in this house himself, but either immediately sold it, or rented it out. The building was occupied by a series of laborers and their families from the late 1920s through the 1950s, including: Vernol and Alice Jacobs; John and Nellie Lewis and their nine children; Clayton H. Gamber; Owen Frye; and Kenneth and Alice Sampson.

Sources:

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1913, 1925-49).

Ottawa Daily Republican-Times (Dec. 31, 1926).

City Directories.

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 619 W. Washington St.

Area: W Block: 50

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: RS

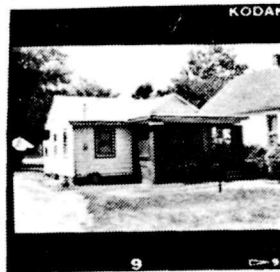
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



13/9

HABS INVENTORY

619 W. Washington St.

Description

Small one-story front-gable and wing structure with flat roof over brick porch. Building faces north. Wood-frame construction sheathed in clapboard. Foundation covered with concrete. Brick porch with screen, windows, door and built-in brick window box most notable facade feature; shed roof rests on high brick piers with flat horizontal bands of stone at upper edges. Building has off-center door at facade right; one three-over-one-light double-hung-sash window to left. Side fenestration: three-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows; three-light fixed basement windows. Long gabled addition to rear has cement block to its left (east) side. Asphalt shingle roof. Building is set back on its lot, and located on relatively busy street, next to alley which crosses through block; neighboring houses are in general also one-story buildings of widely varying ages (this structure is the smallest).

History

Building constructed in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Earliest known resident was William Fribbs, a bricklayer, who moved here with his wife Julia around 1900. In the ten or so years prior to his move to this house, Fribbs had lived in at least four other houses nearby in West Ottawa. Along with Julia and their children, Fribbs remained at this address for nearly fifty years, also maintaining his occupation as brick mason. Two of the Fribbs children, Thomas and William, Jr., followed their father into the brick-laying business. From the 1920s to the 1940s, William, Jr., lived right across the street at 616 W. Washington.

Sources

Maps: "City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois," (New York: Messers Hart and Mapother, 1853); Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

City directories

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 712 W. Washington St.

Area: W Block: 42

Date: 1853?95

Original Use: RS

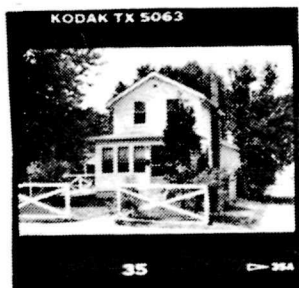
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



10/35

HABS INVENTORY

712 W. Washington St.

Description

Two-story rectangular front-gable house facing south. Wood-frame construction covered with clapboard. Concrete foundations. Fully enclosed facade-long porch with entrance at right; three three-over-one-light double-hung sash windows to left of porch door. Symmetrically placed one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows at second floor; small vent in gable. Side windows include one-over-one-light double-hung sash of varying sizes, and six-over-six-light double-hung sash in rear addition. Rear addition wider than main building at east side. Exterior brick chimney at east side. Low-pitched roofs covered with asphalt shingle.

History

Built sometime between 1853 and 1895. A string of inhabitants through the early part of the twentieth century included: a laborer, his wife, and his brother; a widow; a young woman with no apparent occupation; another laborer, his wife, and the lady of no apparent occupation; a foreman for U.S. Sand Co. and his wife, along with a maid at Ryburn Hospital; a gas fitter and his wife; another laborer with his wife and three children. The rear addition to the building was in place by 1907.

Sources

Maps: "City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois," (New York: Messrs Hart and Mapother, 1853); "Ottawa, Illinois, 1895," (Milwaukee, Wisconsin: C.J. Pauli, 1895).

City directories.

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 718 W. Washington St.

Area: W Block: 42

Date: 1853pre

Original Use: RS

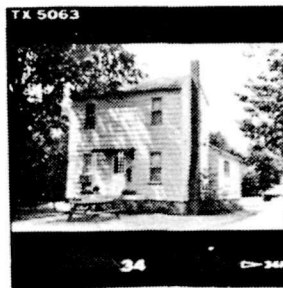
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



10/34

HABS INVENTORY

718 W. Washington St.

Description

South-facing two-story rectangular side-gable house with one-story rear addition. Wood-frame construction with composite clapboarding over wood clapboarding; stone foundation. Central entrance flanked by one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows; one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows symmetrically placed in second story (all have aluminum sash). Side windows are single or paired one-over-one-light double-hung sash. Building is one room deep. Low-pitched roof covered with asphalt shingle. Exterior brick chimney at east side. One-story gable roof addition at rear projects slightly beyond east side of main building.

History

Constructed prior to 1853. Earliest history not known. At the turn of the century this house was occupied by Milton S. Westcott, a teamster, David C. Westcott, a painter, William E. Westcott, a blacksmith, and William's wife, Kittie. William had previously boarded with his brother Harry at 510 Superior St. (Record 335). A number of Westcotts had settled in Ottawa, and they seem to have moved house frequently. By 1905 the Westcotts had left this building. Subsequent residents, too, did not tend to stay long, so the building may have been a rental, often leased by immigrant families new to Ottawa. Inhabitants in the early part of the twentieth century included individuals and families with the surnames Bingitzer, Mehock, Roak, Bokucz, Bogart and Stiles. Rear addition was in place by 1907.

Sources

Maps: "City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois," (New York: Messrs Hart and Mapother, 1853); Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

City directories.

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Clarence Engel House

Address: 813 W. Washington St.

Area: W Block: 48

Date: 1929

Original Use: RS

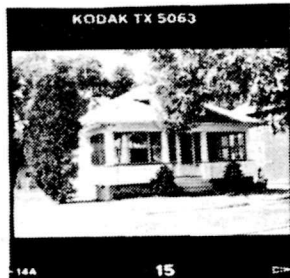
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



12/15

HABS INVENTORY

Clarence Engel House

Description

One-story, north-facing, rectangular, bungalow with hip roof. Wood frame construction with clapboard sheathing. High concrete foundation. Porch enclosed with full triple one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows around all sides. Entrance through porch. Hip-roof dormer at center front has pair of louvered windows, and small vents at either side. Side fenestration: single and paired three-over-one-light double-hung sash of varying sizes; three-light fixed basement windows in foundation. Other exterior features include: square paneled columns supporting porch roof; square pattern of columns is continued down through clapboard porch siding with vertical boards and further down through concrete foundation; wide strip of clapboard below porch windows creates belt course; frieze beneath eaves; upper rails of windows meet frieze. Interior chimney at rear center. Asphalt shingle roof.

History

Built in 1929. Clarence Engle, a glassworker, and later the warehouse manager of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., moved here in 1930. During the 1940s, Engel's wife, Isabel, worked as a machine operator. This house is representative of the huge number of bungalow residences constructed in Ottawa in the 1920s and 1930s.

Sources

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1913, 1925-49).

City directories.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 826 W. Washington St.

Area: W Block: 43

Date: 1913?25

Original Use: RM

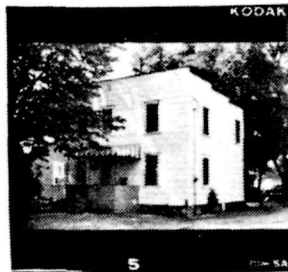
Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: asbestos

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



11/5

HABS INVENTORY

826 W. Washington St.

Description

Large two-story rectangular structure facing south. Wood-frame construction with asbestos-shingle siding. Brick foundations faced with concrete. Cement block porch and steps lead to high off-center door at left of facade; one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows on either side of door. Three one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows in upper story in line with lower floor fenestration. East and west side windows also one-over-one-light double-hung sash. Two-light basement windows open inward. Roofline irregular at side: steps down from false front in three stages. Roof material not visible. Building situated on fairly busy street, among a number of smaller one-story houses.

History

Constructed between 1913 and 1925. Apparently never served as a commercial building, but instead was a multiple residence early on. In the 1920s two families with numerous children lived here; in the 1930s the building continued to house two families; by 1940 the city directory had two listings for this building: 826 W. Washington St. and 826 1/2 W. Washington St.

Sources

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1913, 1925-49). City directories.
City directories.

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 925 Walnut St.

Area: W Block: 70

Date: 1853pre

Original Use: RS

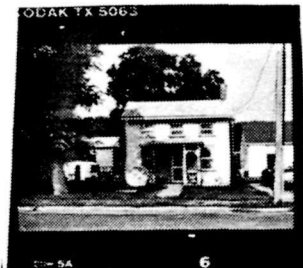
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: brick

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



14/6

HABS INVENTORY

925 Walnut Street

Description

Facing east, I-house plan, two stories, three bays. Brick sheathed in common-bond painted brick on a brick foundation. Second story: two-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows with heavy wood lintels symmetrically placed and resting directly underneath frieze. First story: larger two-over-two-light double-hung-sash windows with heavy wood lintels. Covered-up transom light above door. Side gable roofline; asphalt shingled, with incomplete boxed cornice and interior end brick chimney. One bay, one-story entrance porch with hipped roof and ornate bracketing and spindle detail supported by spindled columns. Rear facade, one-story brick addition with same fenestration as main section.

History

The earliest owner associated with the house is the Galvin family. They resided in the house from 1891 through the early 1900s. Mary Galvin, widow of Patrick Galvin, is listed along with three other females (probably her daughters), and they were all dressmakers. The house dates from before 1853. Its form (I-house) is a prevalent early form of building in West Ottawa and possibly ties in with early canal history.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1925-49).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Thomas Reardon House

Address: 1021 Walnut St.

Area: W Block: 51

Date: 1853?74

Original Use: RS

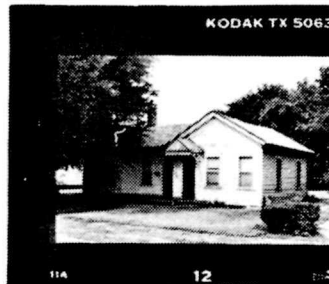
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



21/12

HABS INVENTORY

Thomas Reardon House

Description

One-story front-gable and wing building facing east. Wood-frame construction with clapboard sheathing. Brick foundation. Front-gable section has entrance in facade left; doorway entered through small wood portico supported by carved brackets. Two one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows to right of entrance. Ell at left (south) side has recessed porch and entrance. Windows of one-over-one-light double-hung sash in ell and at sides. Gabled addition to rear of ell has another entrance, and two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. Other exterior features include: carpenter-gothic detailing on portico, such as cut wood "lace" extending down from cornice, ornamental woodwork in pediment, elaborate brackets, and pendills at corners; wide frieze beneath eaves; small basement window in gable-front section. Asphalt shingle roof. House is situated right next to railroad tracks.

History

This house was probably built for (and possibly by) Thomas Reardon, a wagonmaker, who moved to this address in the early 1870s, and remained here for some fifty years. Thomas worked as a wagonmaker until the turn of the century. He and his wife, Mary, had two sons, Thomas P. and William. In the 1910s, William, an insurance agent, moved here with his wife, Myrtle (presumably after the death of his parents). In the 1920s William went into the ice cream business and moved to a house on the north Bluff. Frank Anderson, who was in the cigar trade, then moved into this house with his wife, Rosary. Subsequent residents over the following thirty years included Delbert Mayou, a roofer, who lived here with his wife Viola, along with Dorothy Mayou, a clerk; John Bohr, an auto painter, with his wife and their six children; Edward Weber, a glassworker, with his wife and three children; John Pierce, a plasterer, with his wife and one child; and Walter Stafford, a janitor, with his wife, Laura. During the 1940s, two women, one of them a widow, occupied this house.

Sources:

Maps: "City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois," (New York: Messrs Hart and Mapother, 1853); Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

City Directories.

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 1227 Walnut St.

Area: W Block: 21

Date: 1853?95

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: asphalt

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



HABS INVENTORY

1227 Walnut St.

Description

One-story gable-front building with shed-roof side addition, facing east. Wood-frame construction sheathed with asphalt "brick" siding and some clapboard. Foundations not visible. Off-center entrance in gable front, with one-over-one-light double-hung-sash window in right facade. Shed-roof addition to left (south) side has one one-over-one-light double-hung sash window in facade. Square, louvered vent in gable. Frieze band beneath eaves around main section of house. Skeleton of porch supports across gable front; raised wood porch with shed roof. Asphalt sheet roofing. Building is situated virtually on top of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and between two sets of railroad tracks.

History

Building was constructed sometime in the latter half of the nineteenth century. It may have begun life as the first of a pair of "Shanties" outlined on the 1898 Sanborn map of this area (the rear "shanty" had provision for coal storage). From the 1870s, Patrick Woodlock had resided at the front portion of this block of land -- his house faced W. Superior St. (504 W. Superior) -- and it seems that he owned the rear portion of the block where this building is located, as well. In 1900 Woodlock sold his half of the block to Lorenzo Leland, with the understanding that railroad tracks would be laid across the property. Although his continued residence on the lot was part of the property deal, Woodlock (a widower) moved to 1111 Chestnut St. with his three daughters. The railroad tracks were laid shortly thereafter, and this house was essentially isolated by the tracks to the south and the canal to the north. In 1907 this structure was occupied by Frank Byers, whose occupation was listed in the city directory as "junk" -- presumably he dealt in used materials of various kinds. For a year or two in the early 1910s, the house was rented out to a laborer and his family. In 1913, Frank Byers and his wife moved back to this house and remained there for many years; Mrs. Byers continued to live here for about fifteen years after her husband's death in the 1920s. Later occupants of the house included Harry Westcott, Jr., and his family, previously residents of 510 W. Superior St..

Sources

Maps: "City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois," (New York: Messrs Hart and Mapother, 1853); "Ottawa Illinois, 1895," (Milwaukee, Wisconsin: C.J. Pauli, 1895); Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

City directories.

INVENTORY FORMS: EAST OTTAWA

INVENTORY FORMS: EAST OTTAWA

A portion of the buildings that were surveyed were selected for inventory, as explained in the methodology, Chapter 1. Following are the two-page inventory forms for East Ottawa. The first page includes the information gathered during the survey; an explanation of the codes used is found in the survey section, following. The inventory on the second page includes written descriptions and histories, as well as a sources of information section. Buildings that were not inventoried are included in the survey section, following. The addresses of the buildings that were inventoried, whose forms follow in order of address, are:

<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of Building</u>
602 Chapel St.	F. C. Florey House
621 Chapel St.	Bushnell Carriage House
640 Chapel St.	John Manley House
702 Chapel St.	Walter D. Strawn House
714 Chapel St.	Oliver Gray House
723 Chapel St.	Joseph Alschuler House
736 Chapel St.	Andrew J. O'Connor House
801 Chapel St.	Andrew Lindholm House
804 Chapel St.	M. H. Hollister House
815 Chapel St.	Milton Weiss House
300 Congress St.	A. E. Butters House
314 Congress St.	
317 Congress St.	
406 Congress St.	J. G. Nattinger House
431 Congress St.	Moses Stiefel House
434 Congress St.	George Weiss House
514 Congress St.	Albert Gilman House
526 Congress St.	Henry B. Neff House
527 Congress St.	
532 Congress St.	Jeremiah Strawn House
543 Congress St.	
638 Congress St.	
707 Congress St.	Joseph Quinn House
708 Congress St.	(Daniel Burke House)
709 Congress St.	
818 Congress St.	Dr. Nicholas Guthrie House
836 Congress St.	Peter Bianchi House
E. Main St.	Third Infantry Regiment Armory
E. Main St.	Manual Arts Building
211 E. Main St.	Ottawa Township High School
312 E. Main St.	
404 E. Main St.	Eichelberger House
408 E. Main St.	
420 E. Main St.	

424 E. Main St.
500 E. Main St.
526 E. Main St.
527 E. Main St.
545 E. Main St.
546 E. Main St.
604 E. Main St.
615 E. Main St.
630 E. Main St.
704 E. Main St.
612 Grafton St.
625 Grafton St.
615 Green St.
12 Gridley Pl.
514 Orleans St.
704 Orleans St.
825 Orleans St.
300 Pearl St.
311 Pearl St.
325 Pearl St.
417 Pearl St.
428 Pearl St.
431 Pearl St.
432 Pearl St.
433 Pearl St.
500 Pearl St.
508 Pearl St.
515 Pearl St.
520 Pearl St.
529 Pearl St.
530 Pearl St.
628 Pearl St.
634 Pearl St.
704 Pearl St.
743 Pearl St.
804 Pearl St.
819 Pearl St.
601 S. Division St.
620 Shabbona St.

Meyer Stiefel House
Nellie Wade Ward House
J. O. Harris House

Sidney Stiefel House
John F. Reed House
Dr. James Down House
Henry Johnson House
Hiram Baker House

Bane Carriage House

J. J. Shanley House
E. Y. Griggs House
Theodore M. Damgard House
J. M. French House
Roswell T. Pettit House
Clara French House

Charles E. Woodward House

Dr. Pearl James House
Dr. Guy Karr House

Elizabeth Herring House

Washington Bushnell House
Joseph Schmitz House
Mary Crumpton House
Daniel Mills House
William Sinsel House

V. J. Duncan House

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: F. C. Florey House

Address: 602 Chapel St.

Area: E Block: 3

Date: 1854-57

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



1/13

HABS INVENTORY

Francis C. Florey House

Description

South-facing, rectangular, one-story house with a recessed wing on the east side and an English basement in the rear. Joliet limestone foundation faced with concrete. One-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows, full-length windows flanking center front entrance, three-light paired casement windows in basement. Double hipped roof with hipped wing, simple paired brackets and half-round denticulation on cornice, integrated gutter with drain spouts between brackets. Five interior chimneys arranged along outside walls. Projecting bay on wing with hipped roof. Facade-wide front porch set on limestone piers has Doric pillars, cornice design mimicking roof, balustrade, and lattice work between piers. Two-story, facade-long rear porch with east end of second story enclosed. This house backs on a downward slope of a bluff overlooking the Fox River, which creates a two-story north side. It is an unusual example of a Greek Revival house.

History

This house was built by Francis C. Florey, a butcher, between 1854 and 1857. In 1863 it was purchased by Seward Thorson, who sold it to Charles Gilman, a county judge, around 1872. It became the residence of his son-in-law, David A. Cook, after the Civil War, and it remained in this prominent attorney's family until 1920.

Sources

City directories.

Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14).

Philip Vierling, Hiking the Illinois and Michigan Canal (Chicago: Dandellis Printing, 1986) 350.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Bushnell Carriage House

Address: 621 Chapel St.

Area: E Block: 7

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: RC

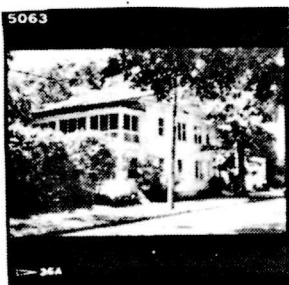
Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: brick

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



1/37

HABS INVENTORY

Washington Bushnell Carriage House

Description

East-facing, rectangular, two-story bulding of two distinct structures joined one behind the other, with load-bearing brick walls faced with a running-bond brick veneer. Foundation material faced with concrete. One-over-one-light double-hung sash windows set singly and paired, six-light casement windows in additions, and transom lights over doors. Large doors for carriages now sealed with brick, garage doors added to south side. Front section has asphalt-shingled hipped roof and gabled wall dormers, rear section has lower, pyramid roof with wall dormers. Cornice has brick-outlined frieze, paired brackets, and denticulation. Two-story, facade-long front porch, and one-story addition in rear.

History

This apartment building was originally the servant's quarters and carriage house for the Washington Bushnell House, which was built between 1868 and 1872. It was converted into apartments within the last thirty years.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: John Manley House

Address: 640 Chapel St.

Area: E Block: 3

Date: 1861-62

Original Use: RS

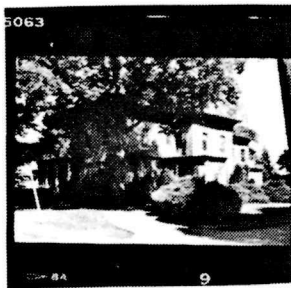
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: brick

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



HABS INVENTORY

John Manley House

Description

South-facing, irregularly shaped, two-and-one-half-story brick house with load-bearing brick walls faced with running-bond brick. Ashlar coursed Joliet limestone foundation. Two-over-four-light double-hung sash windows, some with leaded glass, floor-to-ceiling in first-floor facade, brick hoods and limestone sills. Hipped roof with asphalt shingles, interior chimneys, and shed dormer additions. Frieze band has oval windows, and is surmounted by paired ornamental scroll brackets with small brackets serving as denticulation between pairs. One-story porch extends from the southwest corner to cover the centered entrance, has bracketing mirroring cornice design, added Tuscan pillars. East side, hexagonal bay, and two-story, enclosed rear porch. A porte-cochere on the east side has same elements as front porch. This is a good example of a high-style Italianate house with some later, colonial revival alterations.

History

This house was erected for John Manley in 1861-62. Mr. Manley established a local hardware store in 1840, continued by his son-in-law, R.C. Jordan, by his son J.M. Jordan, and his sons, R.S. and J. M. Jordan, Jr. The business is still operating under the Jordan name although sold by the family in 1983. The home was sold by John Manley in 1884 to David B. Snow, a prominent attorney and state official. He in turn sold it to Lee O'Neil Brown, who sold it to Clarence Estreem in 1920. Vernon Belrose owned the home for much of this century.

Sources:

Interview with Robert Jordan, July 1987.

Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14).

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Walter D. Strawn House

Address: 702 Chapel St.

Area: E Block: 2

Date: 1892

Original Use: RS

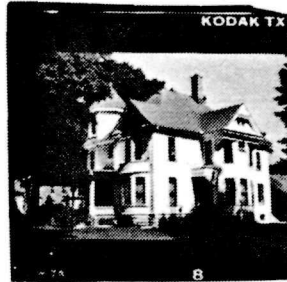
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect: John W. Watson

Surveyor: MKS



1/8

HABS INVENTORY

Walter D. Strawn House

#32

Description

Facing north, irregular plan and massing, two stories. Wood frame with clapboarding and wood shingling on a stone foundation. One-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows throughout. A tri-part window on west gable end. Decorative window surround on first-floor west gable end. Curved bay section on front facade. Corner placement of tower with hexagonal domed roof topped with finial. Cross gable roof typical of Queen Anne style. Metallic shingle roofing material (Smeeton's). Front gable projection includes wood shingling in gable, curved bay: carved garland decoration underneath pitch and an incomplete boxed cornice. East facade gable bows out: decorative fan brackets around full leaded glass window in the bow. Outbuilding: large carriage house; wood frame with clapboarding on a stone foundation. Clipped end gable roof: slate tile roofing material. Second-story bay with support brackets. Side facades: paired, arched windows and pent roof separating floors. Property situated on lot bordering the Fox River.

History

This house was designed by John W. Watson for Walter D. Strawn. It was constructed by November 1892 at a cost of \$5445. Colwell Company in Ottawa were the contractors. Smeeton's metallic shingles were used for the roofing material. Strawn was a farmer from Livingston County who had been engaged in stock raising. Upon retirement, he moved to Ottawa in 1890 and had his new home constructed by 1892. In 1901, the Strawn family had interior alterations done to their new home; in particular, all the stairways in the house were turned around, and the functions of the rooms were changed with the additions of walls. These alterations were made by Sinott Brothers, contractors in Ottawa. The house is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style, a pervasive influence in the East Ottawa neighborhood, although it is less ornate and detailed than most Queen Anne houses. The house is also noteworthy in displaying use of local building materials. The residence remained in the Strawn family into the 1960s.

Sources

City Directories; Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1925-49); Bird's-Eye View, 1895; Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14); Ottawa Republican Times, advertisements; V. J. Hoffman, History of LaSalle County, Illinois (Chicago: S. J. Clark, Co., 1906); Interview with Margene Minor, owner, Aug. 7, 1987.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Oliver Gray House

Address: 714 Chapel St.

Area: E Block: 2

Date: 1853?71

Original Use: RS

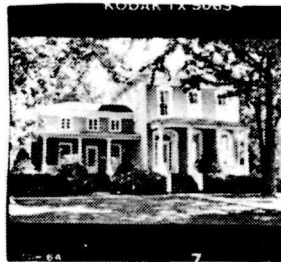
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



1/7

HABS INVENTORY

Oliver Gray House

Description

Facing north, L-shaped plan, two stories. Wood frame with clapboarding on a Joliet limestone foundation. Two sections to the house: main section: hipped roof with asphalt shingling, dentils, brackets and elliptical shaped recesses in frieze. Four-over-four-light double-hung-sash windows with geometrically designed window surrounds. Door with transom light and sidelights. Flat-roofed, facade-long porch with dentils, scroll-like brackets and elliptical recesses in cornice supported by columns. Influenced by Italianate style. Other section recessed from main section, smaller in height, probably older: half-hipped roof with dentiled cornice; three casement windows (six lights each) placed directly beneath cornice line. One-over-one-light double-hung sash windows on first floor. Center entrance. Facade-long porch with dentils supported by columns. Side bay projection with paneled sections on lower half.

History

Oliver Cromwell Gray resided in this house from the 1850s until his death in 1871. Gray was a prominent Ottawa attorney who had been an army officer in the Mexican War and a gold seeker in California. He came to Ottawa in 1853, and the house was probably constructed for him shortly thereafter. John Snook, an Englishman who served as Ottawa's City Marshall in the 1860s, moved to this address in the 1890s. He was a farmer who accumulated real estate and, after retirement, moved to East Ottawa which seems to have been a trend for retired farmers. After his death in 1910, his wife, Edith, continued to live in the home. The house shows interesting architectural development in the combination of an earlier home (Greek Revival-influenced) with a later Italianate style building. The original section of the building was probably constructed in the 1850s; the newer section, slightly later.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1925-49).

Bird's-Eye View Map, 1895.

Interview with owner, July 30, 1987.

Land deeds, LaSalle County, 133/124, 176/549.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Joseph Alschuler House

Address: 723 Chapel St.

Area: E Block: 8

Date: 1913

Original Use: RS

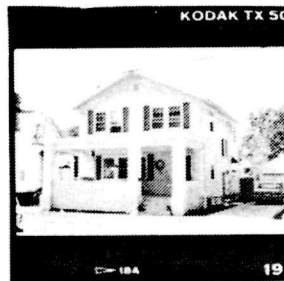
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: w. shingle

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



2/19

HABS INVENTORY

Alschuler House

Description

Facing north, square plan, two stories, front gabled. Wood frame clad in wood shingling on a concrete block foundation. Fenestration: second-story: two sets of paired windows, four-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows; first story: bay window. Front gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. Flat-roofed, facade-long, open porch with paneled, box columns.

History

This house was probably constructed in about 1913-14. Its first resident was Joseph Alschuler. A. Alschuler and Sons was a men's clothing and furnishings house established by Joseph's father in 1852. Joseph became a partner in the family business which was thought to be "a pioneer establishment of its kind." (Ottawa: Old and New, p.37)

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1925-49).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Andrew J. O'Connor House

Address: 736 Chapel St.

Area: E Block: 2

Date: 1922

Original Use: RS

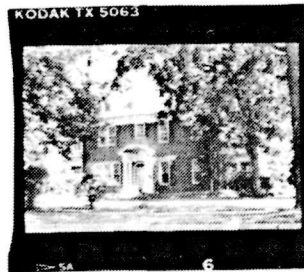
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: brick

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



HABS INVENTORY

Andrew J. O'Connor House

Description

Facing south, rectangular plan, three stories and four bays across. Wood frame sheathed in common-bond red brick on a concrete foundation. Fenestration: six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with brick jack arches on first story. A Colonial Revival entranceway with fluted columns and pilasters; modillions in curved pediment, leaded glass fanlight and sidelights in door. A belt course separates the second and first stories. A triple window on the second floor: four-over-one-light double-hung sash and two single four-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows. Third story: three gabled dormers with six-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows. Gambrel roofline with modillions in cornice; slate tile roofing material. Two brick exterior end chimneys. West facade: screened-in piazza with second-story sleeping porch. East facade: one-story enclosed sun porch with balustraded roof. Stylistically, the building incorporates many key details and elements from the Colonial Revival period of building. Outbuilding: served as a pony stable and servant's quarters. Brick with common-bond red brick. Saltbox roofline, slate tile roof material. Shed dormer with casement windows. Brick arched side entrance. Situated on lot bordering the Fox River.

History

This house had two building stages. In 1848, Henry Green, early property owner in East Ottawa, built on the property before selling to W.H.W. Cushman. In the 1860s, the county judge of LaSalle County, Hiram Gilbert, owned the house. James Duncan, a lawyer, purchased the home from Gilbert. Duncan sold to Miss Martha Buell, a schoolteacher at Columbus Street School. Through Miss Buell's ownership, the house was an Italianate style dwelling with a tower. In the early 1920s, the O'Connor family acquired the house and undertook major alterations to create the house's present-day appearance: a grandiose Colonial Revival house. The cost of this was \$45,000, and it was constructed by the Eichelkraut Brothers, general contractors who worked in Ottawa during this time period. The new construction was probably designed by John Hanifen, a local architect.

Sources

City Directories; Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1925-49); Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14); Ottawa Republican Times, Dec. 30, 1922.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Andrew Lindholm House

Address: 801 Chapel St.

Area: E Block: 9

Date: 1911

Original Use: RS

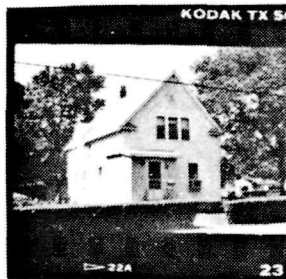
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: aluminum

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



2/23

HABS INVENTORY

Andrew Lindholm House

Description

Facing north, rectangular plan, two stories. Wood frame with aluminum siding on a foundation of an early form of concrete. Simple fenestration notable in triple one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows on second floor. Front gable house with secondary gables on side facades. Altered, enclosed portico. Bay projection on west facade. Rear facade two-story porch: first story: open, supported with classical columns, second story: enclosed sleeping porch.

History

This house was constructed in 1911 for \$3500 for Andrew Lindholm, the foreman of Chicago Retort and Fire Brick Company. Lindholm was a Norwegian immigrant who moved to Ottawa from Chicago. After his death, his widow resided in the house into the 1960s. Sears, Roebuck and Company were the contractors for the building which closely resembles Plan No. 34.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

Ottawa Republican Times, Jan.4,1911.

Houses by Mail, Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl (D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1986)

Interview with owner, Mr. Sipula, 7/87.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: M.H. Hollister House

Address: 804 Chapel St.

Area: E Block: 1

Date: 1853?58

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: brick

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



1/5

HABS INVENTORY

M.H.Hollister House

Description

Facing south, irregular rectangular plan, two stories, four bays across. Brick with common-bond painted brick on stone foundation now covered with concrete. Symmetrical fenestration: one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows with segmental-arched lintels. Door with large arched transom light and sidelights. Side ell addition; same roofline and fenestration as main section. Hipped roofline with heavy bracketing in cornice. Asphalt shingling. One story, porticoed entranceway with flat roof, console brackets and trusses. Traces of original wrap-around porch: two entrances on side and front facades bricked in to form windows. Large rear addition; smaller in height than main section but same fenestration and details. Building now converted to apartments; some alterations due to conversion. Situated on lot that borders the Fox River.

History

This house is a noted landmark in Ottawa. M.H. Hollister, a Mexican War veteran who served as the Chief Justice of the Idaho territory and as the U.S. Minister to Argentina, resided in the house by 1858. The house was probably constructed in the 1850s. By the early 1870s, ownership passed from Hollister to W.H.W. Cushman, a large landholder in East Ottawa. It was purchased by Clarence Glover, a collector for the Illinois and Michigan Canal, in 1894. The same year he acquired the house, Glover also purchased the Ottawa Ice and Fuel Company. He experienced a financial setback in 1901 when the business was destroyed by fire. After Glover's residency ended in 1913, the house was rented for a time before being converted to apartments in the 1930s. (Similar conversions are seen elsewhere in the East Ottawa neighborhood.) The building shows Italianate influence and also reflects early alterations; for example, a wrap-around porch was removed and replaced with a portico.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1925-49).

Bird's-Eye View Map, 1895.

Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Milton Weiss House

Address: 815 Chapel St.

Area: E Block: 9

Date: 1914

Original Use: RS

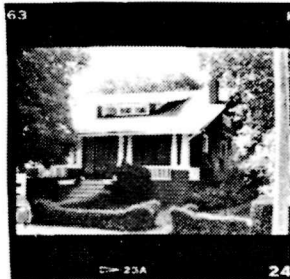
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



2/24

HABS INVENTORY

Milton Weiss House

Description

Facing north, rectangular plan, one-story bungalow house form. Wood frame with clapboarding on a concrete foundation. Prominent shed dormer with brackets; triple casement windows. Fenestration throughout consists of casement windows and triple windows with casement top halves. Side gable roofline with low overhanging eaves, exposed rafters and decorative spindles at pitches. Covered with asphalt shingling. Exterior end brick chimney. Side bay projection with shed roof. Facade-long porch supported by paired piers, now enclosed.

History

The house was constructed in 1914 at a cost of \$3500. Milton Weiss of Weiss Plumbing was the original owner and resided there into the early 1960s. The building resembles the Sears, Roebuck and Company house plan, the Hazelton. In original detailing and elements, it clearly illustrates an early twentieth-century bungalow.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1925-49).

Ottawa Republican Times, Jan.1,1914.

Houses by Mail, Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl (D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1986)

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: A.E. Butters House

Address: 300 Congress St.

Area: E Block: 102

Date: 1914

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: wood frame

Architect: John Hanifen

Surveyor: JCL



7/33

HABS INVENTORY

A.E. Butters House

Description

Two-story rectangular house with hip roof and enclosed one-story sun porch with flat roof, facing south. Wood-frame construction faced with brick in running bond; concrete foundation. Entrance at facade right (east) under flat-roofed portico supported by wrought-iron posts: door has large stained-glass lights; panels with stained-glass lights at either side; jack arch, and brickwork at sides of entrance surround. Series of ribbon windows across facade to left of entrance: six casement windows with intricate stained-glass patterning matching that in entrance. Upper-story casement windows in pairs. Sun porch has band of one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows continuing around all sides. Asymmetrical side fenestration includes sets of two, three, and four single-light, single-hung side-opening windows, some with stained glass matching those at front. Shed-roof dormers at south and east sides have bands of casement windows (five at south side, three at east side). Roof is covered with wood shingle. Decorative features include: white, yellow and green stained-glass windows in geometric pattern; concrete sills below windows; concrete belt course running around upper half of second story (upper windows rest on this belt course); brickwork above belt course and between windows in rectangular checkerboard pattern. Brick garage at rear of lot has hipped roof and concrete belt course. House is situated on bluff east of Fox River.

History

Ottawa architect John Hanifen designed this house for Albert E. Butters, a lawyer, in 1914. According to the Ottawa Republican-Times, the residence cost \$13,000 to build. This is one of several Ottawa homes Hanifen designed for lawyers. The interior is reputedly very beautiful and remains in excellent condition. Hanifen seems to have begun designing houses with Colonial Revival features in the early 1910s, then moved to a more arts and crafts, Prairie-School influenced style, as exemplified by this building. The house remains in the Butters family.

Sources

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1913, 1925-49).

Ottawa Republican-Times (Jan. 7, 1915).

City Directories.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 314 Congress St.

Area: E Block: 102

Date: 1912

Original Use: RS

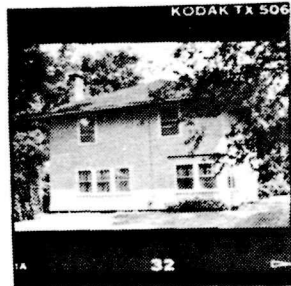
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: w. shingle

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



7/32

HABS INVENTORY

314 Congress St.

Description

Simple two-story rectangular house with hip roof, facing south. Wood-frame construction covered with clapboard. Brick foundation. Entrance at west side. Street facade fenestration consists of eight-over-eight-light double-hung-sash windows, asymmetrically placed in sets of two and three on first floor; two single eight-over-eight-light double-hung sash windows in upper story. Paired windows at front right (east) corner nearly meet identical paired windows at corner of east elevation. This corner window group seems set in recess created by raised clapboard strip above. Entrance door at west side set into enclosed one-story half-gable porch; door has twelve-light panel. Side windows include: triple six-over-six-light double-hung sash, four-light single-hung sash; triple two-over-two-light sash. Exterior brick chimney at west side in front of entrance porch. Rear second-story porch across three-quarters of building. Asphalt shingle roof. Decorative features characteristic of the arts and crafts movement include: clapboard framing in gable of porch; brackets under eaves all around house; box pattern incorporated into chimney brickwork.

History

A larger house occupied the lot before this building was constructed sometime between 1907 and 1913. This house appears on the 1913 Sanborn map. City directories for 1911-12 and 1913 list 314 Congress as "vacant" in the listings by address; however, L. Ewing Porter, president and treasurer of J.E. Porter Co., listed this address as his residence in the listings-by-name section of the 1913 directory. (This discrepancy should perhaps serve as a warning that the city directories are not an infallible source.) From 1914 on, the building was inhabited by a widow, and then another widow who remarried and continued to live here with her new husband, a veterinarian, through the 1950s.

Sources

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

City directories.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 317-19 Congress St.

Area: E Block: 103

Date: 1891?94

Original Use: RM

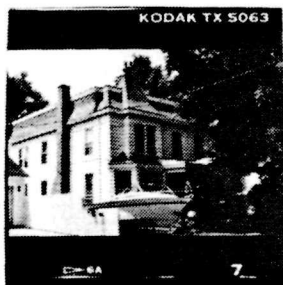
Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: aluminum

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



8/7

HABS INVENTORY

317, 319 Congress St.

Description

Two-story south-facing structure with mansard roof and irregular massing at rear. Wood-frame construction sided with aluminum. Paired central front entrances behind porch with pedimented portico supported by wrought-iron posts. One-story bay in left (east) side: front bay wall has large thirty-light window placed in front of picture window with leaded-glass transom; side of bay has one-over-one-light double-hung-sash window; second-story projection rises out of bay and terminates in tent roof. At facade right, two-story projection terminates in tower with tent roof; large eighteen-light fixed window in first floor of projection. Upper story and side fenestration consists of one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows (aluminum sash) singly and in pairs. Exterior brick chimneys. Most notable feature is the elaborate mansard roof with wide sloping eaves, frieze at uppermost edge, and pairs of spikes rising from front tent roofs.

History

Built as a duplex between 1891 and 1894. Initially occupied by William H. Stead, State's attorney. Stead moved frequently during the 1890s—this structure may have been a speculative venture on his part. From the early twentieth century to the 1940s, a variety of individuals moved in and out of these two residences, apparently renting their quarters. Occupants included P.C. Weaver, president of his own piano company; G.C. Dunaway, vice-president of Illinois Valley Grain Co.; C.S. Cullen, States' Attorney; Axel Heiberg, a druggist; Leslie Hanson, secretary of Ottawa Securities Co.; Edward Scheider, salesmanager for Ottawa Silica Co., who resided here briefly before moving to 325 Pearl St. (Record 271); William E. Utiss, a draftsman; and Lawrence R. Jones, a laborer. This is the only residential building surveyed which exhibits the mansard roof and Second Empire details which were a prominent feature of Ottawa's buildings (specifically commercial buildings and hotels) during the 1870s and 1880s. It is interesting that this duplex (effectively a commercial venture) also exhibited these features.

Sources

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

City Directories.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: J.G. Nattinger House

Address: 406 Congress St.

Area: E Block: 14

Date: 1853?84

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: aluminum

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



4/17

HABS INVENTORY

J.G. Nattinger House

Description

Simple one-and-one-half-story south-facing rectangular side-gable house with narrow projecting center front section and multiple rear additions. Wood-frame construction sheathed with aluminum siding. Stone foundation. Central projection carries through to roofline and has narrow front gable with incomplete boxed cornice; half-story with gable projects forward over first-floor entrance. Facade has central entrance with panelled single-light door; four-light transom and sidelights; decorative molding in surround includes pilasters and frieze. Entrance is flanked on either side by six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. Vent in front gable is centered at break in cornice. Asymmetrical side fenestration includes six-over-six-light double-hung-sash windows singly and in pairs; three-over-three-light double-hung-sash windows, and one triple window of fixed lights. Roof of asphalt shingle. House is situated at corner of Congress and S. Division streets, shaded by large, old trees and surrounded on street sides by sidewalks of square patterned brick.

History

J.G. Nattinger, a prominent coal merchant born in Germany, apparently built this house in the 1860s. Nattinger died in the early 1890s, and the coal business was carried on by his daughter, Mary Nattinger. Mary continued to occupy the house, along with her sister Elmira, until the 1940s. Another Nattinger child, Edward A. Nattinger, founded the Ottawa Times newspaper in 1877 (which later became the Ottawa Republican-Times). The long addition stretching from the rear of the house nearly to the back lot line was already in place when the first Sanborn fire insurance map of this area was made in 1891.

Sources

Maps: "City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois," (New York: Messrs Hart and Mapother, 1853); Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

City directories.

Ottawa Sesquicentennial (Ottawa, Illinois, 1987), p. 52.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Moses Stiefel House

Address: 431 Congress St.

Area: E Block: 15

Date: 1886

Original Use: RS

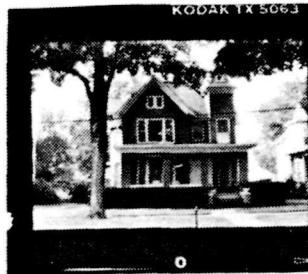
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: stucco

Structural System: wood frame

Architect: William Youmans

Surveyor: JCL



21/0

HABS INVENTORY

Moses Stiefel House

Description

North-facing cross-gable two-story house with narrow turret at second-floor level on right (west) section of facade. Wood-frame construction with pebble-dash concrete. Stone block foundation. Facade-long porch, open between square columns. Two-story bays beneath both side gables. Entrance at right between projecting front-gabled section and turret. Wide double door with single-light etched panels; transom in simple surround. Triple window in front projecting section; one-over-one-light double-hung-sash window to right of entrance. Second floor has triple window in projecting section, one-over-one-light double-hung-sash window above entrance; original window surround in turret now filled in with glass brick. Fixed double window in gable. Tiny circular windows on all four sides of turret roof. Weathervane atop turret roof. Central chimney surrounded by red wrought-iron balustrade. Side gables and bays differ: east gable has pediment roof and wall flush with bay wall beneath it; west bay projects farther outward, and has gable rising out of bay roof. Interior: plan of house unaltered; original woodwork intact. Details include: parquet floors, Italian tile fireplace surrounds (different in each room); bronze fireplace covers; some original furniture constructed inside the house; decorative features typical of the High Victorian era.

History

This was an elegant residence designed by architect William Youmans for prominent clothier and merchant Moses Stiefel and his wife Alice. The building is nearly identical to the one next door (433 Congress) — clearly the same architect was involved, but it is not known why twin buildings were erected. Youmans engaged Weiss & Wolf, Contractors, to carry out the building work at 431 Congress St., and the house was completed in 1886. Its original exterior appearance was probably very much like that of its neighbor, which has clapboard siding and a roof of metallic shingles (these shingles were manufactured in Ottawa by Henry Smeeton, and sold throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as "Smeeton's Metallic Shingles"). After Moses Stiefel died in 1927 the house remained in Stiefel hands until 1943, when it was sold to Greta O'Neill and her husband Joseph O'Neill, a doctor.

Sources

Interview with current owner Walter Vegrzyn. "Architect's Report of Accounts between M. Stiefel & Weiss & Wolf, on Contract," (in Vegrzyn's possession). "Abstract of Title, Lot 2, Block 15, Green's Addition, Ottawa," (in Vegrzyn's possession; this includes a copy of M. Stiefel's will). Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: George Weiss House

Address: 434 Congress St.

Area: E Block: 14

Date: 1924

Original Use: RS

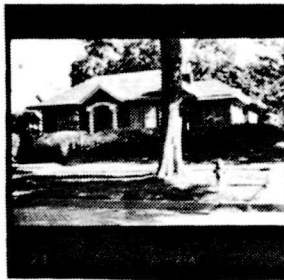
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



4/21

HABS INVENTORY

George Weiss House

Description

One-story south-facing asymmetrically-massed brick house with enclosed sun porch set slightly back at right (east) side. Double-hipped roof with deep eaves has small gable at center above entrance; shed roof over sun porch. Building is raised high on brick foundations. Curious Georgian Revival entrance portico rests on Doric columns. Front door is arched. Front windows are six-over-one-light double-hung sash, paired at left and in triple set at right of entrance; at sides and around sun porch are sets of two-over-one-light casement windows. All windows rest on sills of brick headers. Roof of asphalt shingle. Other exterior features include: Jacobean-type chimney with two circular chimney pots in roof at right of building; eyebrow vent in east roof; decorative brickwork including vertically-laid foundation bricks; brackets under eaves of sun porch. House is situated at corner of brick-paved Congress and Orleans streets, among a number of large two-story residences.

History

The house was built in 1924 for George Weiss, owner of the of the Weiss Drug Shop at 116 W. Madison. Weiss and his wife, Ferne, occupied the house through the 1940s. In recent years a rear addition, not visible from the street, has been built onto the house. Otherwise, the building is little changed from its original appearance.

Sources

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1913, 1925-49).

City directories.

Ottawa Daily Republican-Times, Dec. 31, 1924 (photograph of building).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Albert Gilman House

Address: 514 Congress St.

Area: E Block: 13

Date: 1916

Original Use: RS

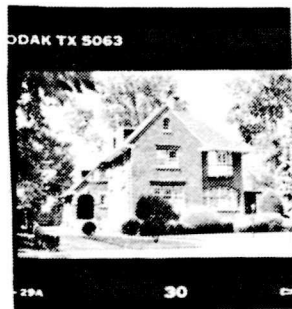
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: brick

Architect: John Hanifen

Surveyor: WGT



20/30

HABS INVENTORY

Albert Gilman House

Description

East-facing, irregularly shaped, two-and-one-half-story wood-frame house with a brick veneer. Foundation sheathed in brick. Four-over-six-light, and four-over-four-light double-hung-sash, and nine-light casement windows. The windows are single, triple, and set in bands. Hipped roof with front gable projection, shed dormers, and a stone-capped interior chimney with ornate brickwork. The roof extends to encompass an entry porch and one-story wing on the northwest side. A bay window with exposed decorative timbering extends from the second floor of the front gable. A one-story, glass-enclosed, porch addition extends from the east side.

History

This house was designed by John Hanifen and built for Albert E. Gilman in 1915. Mr. Gilman was the superintendent of King and Hamilton Co., a large manufacturer of a unique corn sheller and other farm implements, of which his father was president.

Sources

City directories.

Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14).

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1913, 1925, 1949).

Chronological Survey of 1915. The Republican Times Ottawa: Jan. 6, 1916.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Henry B. Neff House

Address: 526 Congress St.

Area: E Block: 13

Date: 1882 ca

Original Use: RS

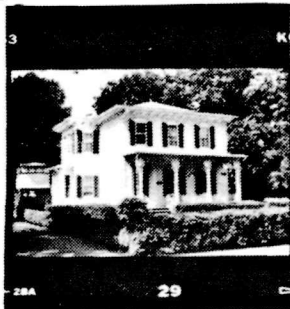
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



HABS INVENTORY

526 Congress Street

Description

South-facing, irregularly shaped, two-story wood-frame house with clapboard sheathing. Uncoursed Joliet limestone foundation. Transom light over offset front entrance. Two-over-two-light double-hung-sash windows with arched frames and functioning shutters. Hipped roof; ornamental bracketing and dentils on cornice; unadorned frieze band. One-story projecting bay on west side; facade-long, one-story front porch with small brackets and square, side-bracketed pillars, and latticework between piers. This house is a well-preserved example of the Italianate style.

History

This house was built around 1882 for Henry B. Neff, a wealthy retired farmer. From about 1901 through 1905 it was the residence of Edgar Eldredge, an attorney who became the state's youngest circuit court judge in 1907. From 1906 through 1913 it was the home of E. A. Reed, a farm machinery dealer. In 1920 the house was owned by an insurance agent named Roy Gedney.

Sources:

City directories.

Hart and Mapother, City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois (New York: 1853).

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1948).

Philip Vierling, Hiking the Illinois and Michigan Canal (Chicago: Dandellis Printing, 1986), 346.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 527 Congress St.

Area: E Block: 16

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: RS

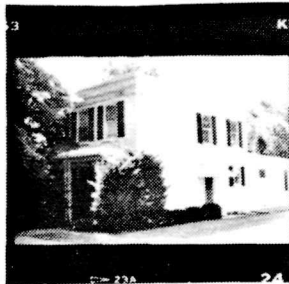
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: brick

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



5/24

HABS INVENTORY

527 Congress Street

Description

North-facing, rectangular, two-story, three-bay brick house with common-bond, load-bearing walls, and one-story rear addition. Brick foundation. Offset transom- and side-lighted entrance. Symmetrically placed, one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows with wood sills and lintels, with the second-floor lintels butting against the freize band. Hipped roof with asphalt shingles, unadorned aluminum-sheathed cornice, gabled rear addition. Hipped portico over entrance with trussed wood pillars. Rear aluminum-sided frame addition extends to connect a one-bay garage to the house. Flat-roofed, screened porch on ground level of east side. This house is an austere example of the Greek Revival style.

History

This house was built between 1853 and 1891, probably around 1860. Its residents are unknown until 1902, when it was the residence of Norman Buckle. In 1906 it was owned by a bartender, and in 1914 it was the residence of R. E. Jeffery, a contractor. By 1920 it had changed hands again and was owned by a telephone operator named Joseph Pray.

Sources:

City directories.

Hart and Mapother, City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois (New York: 1853).

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Jeremiah Strawn House

Address: 532 Congress St.

Area: E Block: 13

Date: 1853?55

Original Use: RS

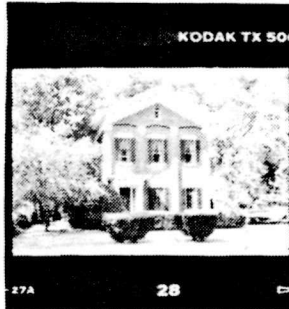
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: brick

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



20/28

HABS INVENTORY

Jeremiah Strawn House

Description

South-facing, rectangular, three-bay, two-and-one-half-story brick house with running-bond brick facing over load-bearing walls. Foundation material faced with concrete. Six-over-six-light double-hung-sash windows with stone lintels and sills, arch-top window in front gable. Offset front door with side lights. Front-gable roof, simple brackets and unadorned frieze belt. Pilasters rise between each bay to the gable, where they are joined by segmental arches which span each pilaster. One story entrance portico has flat roof, brackets, and modified Ionic columns. One story brick addition with gable roof in rear of house. This house exhibits elements of the Greek Revival style as well as some Italianate detailing.

History

This house dates from between 1853 and 1855, when Jeremiah Strawn purchased it upon his retirement to Ottawa from a large farm Putnam County, Illinois. Mr. Strawn lived in the house until his wife died in 1874, when he sold it to Moses Osman, another retired farmer. Mr. Osman was the brother and business partner of William Osman, who published the Democratic newspaper The Ottawa Free Trader. Mr. Osman lived in the house until his death around 1898, and his wife remained in the house until about 1920.

Sources

City directories.

Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14).

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

Hart and Mapother, City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co. Illinois (New York: 1853).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 543 Congress St.

Area: E Block: 16

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: RS

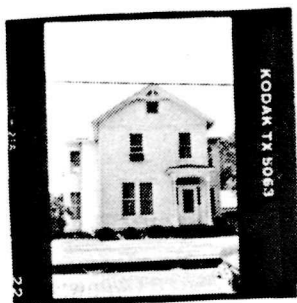
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



5/22

HABS INVENTORY

543 Congress Street

Description

North-facing, cross-shaped, two-story wood-frame house with clapboard sheathing and fishscale wood shingles in the gable end. Stone foundation faced with concrete. One-over-one-light double-hung sash, and single-light fixed windows set in wood frames with hoodmolds. Cross-gable roof with decorative front gable bracket and asphalt shingles. Hipped portico with bracketed spindle pillars front entrance; enclosed sun porch on southwest side; one-story porch on southeast side with bracketed spindle pillars, frame balustrade. Two-bay, front gable, wood-frame garage with clapboard sheathing. This house is an unaltered example of a vernacular house with many Queen Anne elements.

History

This house was built between 1853 and 1891. It was the residence of George and Maggie Grove in 1891, who had recently retired into the city. The Groves owned the house until about 1913, when it was purchased by Hale Francis, who owned it until after 1920.

Sources:

City directories.

Hart and Mapother, City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois (New York: 1853).

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 638 Congress St.

Area: E Block: 12

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: RS

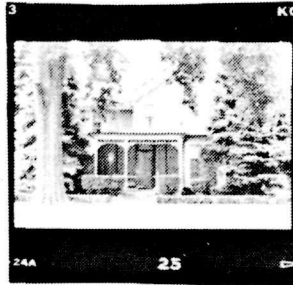
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



HABS INVENTORY

638 Congress Street

Description

South-facing, L-shaped two-story wood-frame house with clapboard sheathing and a one-story addition behind the wing. Uncoursed limestone foundation. Two-over-two-light double-hung sash, and single light casement and fixed windows. Cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles and an interior chimney. One-story bay on gable front attached to a one-story porch which extends to the wing, covering the entrance porch. Porch has turned spindle pillars, scroll brackets, decorative spindlework, and jigsaw work between the piers. This house is a good example of Queen Anne details applied to a vernacular L-shaped house.

History

This house was built between 1853 and 1891, probably in the 1870s. Little is known about this house's history until 1898 when it became the residence of Mrs. Emily Parrott, a widow, who lived in the house until 1920.

Sources

City directories.

Hart and Mapother, City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois (New York: 1853).

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Joseph Quinn House

Address: 707 Congress St.

Area: E Block: 18

Date: 1913-14

Original Use: RS

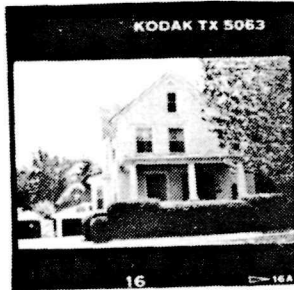
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



6/16

HABS INVENTORY

Joseph Quinn House

Description

Facing north, irregular rectangular plan, two-and-one-half stories, two bays across. Wood frame with clapboarding on a concrete block foundation. Front gable roofline with cross gables. One-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows on first story; top half, leaded glass. Second story: two one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows asymmetrically placed. Simple window and door surrounds. East facade bay projection. West facade one-story shed addition. Open, one-story, facade-long porch, supported by box columns. Asphalt shingled roof. Front-gable house; representative of early twentieth-century architecture.

History

This house was probably constructed in about 1913-14 for Joseph Quinn. The house changed ownership frequently. Early owners include William Stanton, Jr., president and manager of Stanton Special Company (cloak manufacturing) and William Weintz, president and general manager of the J.E. Porter Corporation (farm implements manufacturing).

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: (Daniel Burke House)

Address: 708 Congress St.

Area: E Block: 11

Date: 1853?95

Original Use: RS

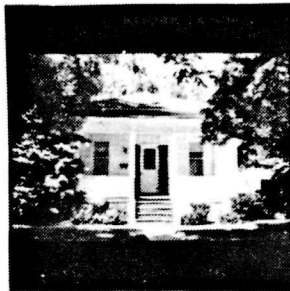
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



HABS INVENTORY

(Daniel Burke House)

Description

Facing south, rectangular plan, one-story worker's cottage, three bays across. Wood frame with clapboarding on a concrete block foundation. One-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows with segmental arch surrounds; symmetrically positioned on either side of door that has a covered transom light. Pyramidal hipped roof with asphalt shingling, off-center brick chimney. Full-height, facade-long porch with flat roof supported by classical columns. East facade addition.

History

This house was probably constructed in the late 1880s. Its most prominent owner was Daniel Burke, a lawyer who was the city attorney of Ottawa from 1891 to his departure from Ottawa in 1906. After his residency, the house had a succession of owners that included W.H. Hix, D.B. Snow, a lawyer, Charles Walker, a traveling salesman and Jacob Gerding, a clerk. The house is unique to the neighborhood in its plan: one-story cottage with pyramidal hipped roof.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 709 Congress St.

Area: E Block: 18

Date: 1915-16

Original Use: RS

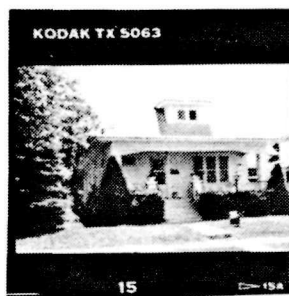
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: stucco

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



6/15

HABS INVENTORY

709 Congress Street

Description

Facing north, rectangular in plan, one-and-one-half stories and a three-bay facade. Wood frame with stucco veneer on a concrete block foundation. Small, square leaded glass window and a ribbon of three windows, one-over-one-light sash; asymmetrical door placement. Two square lights in upper story dormer. Pyramidal hipped roof of asphalt shingling with flared eaves. Pyramid-roofed dormers also with flared eaves on west and east facades. Open porch with heavy square piers with diagonal supports in the corners. Bungalow house form.

History

This building was probably constructed in about 1915-16. It was possibly a rental home as it had an early succession of residents including Joseph Goodnetter, the manager of a dry goods store, Andrew Corbus, proprietor of Corbus Drug Store, Dewain Montgomery, a superintendent, and Roy Bohannon. In style, it exemplifies a popular house form of the early twentieth century: the bungalow.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Dr. Nicholas Guthrie House

Address: 818 Congress St.

Area: E Block: 10

Date: 1905-06

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard+

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



2/36

HABS INVENTORY

Dr. Nicholas Guthrie House

Description

Facing south, rectangular plan, two stories, two bays wide. Wood frame with clapboarding and wood shingling on a brick foundation. Building dominated by gambrel roof with gable on front facade. Second story, with pent roof, overhangs first-story porch. Second-story fenestration: triple window with leaded glass with two, small, fixed, arched windows on either side. On each side facade: a gambrel wall dormer with inset paired windows of leaded glass. Wood shingling in gambrels and clapboarding on first story. East facade also with bay projection of ribboned windows. Gambrel overhang creates one-story, full-facade, open porch with classical columns. Asphalt shingle roofing material. Building exhibits shingle style influences.

History

This building was probably constructed in about 1905-06 for Dr. Nicholas Guthrie, a dentist. Guthrie, an Englishman, studied dentistry at the Chicago School of Dental Surgery and set up his practice in Ottawa. The house remained in the Guthrie family until the early 1980s.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Peter Bianchi House

Address: 836 Congress St.

Area: E Block: 10

Date: 1913-14

Original Use: RS

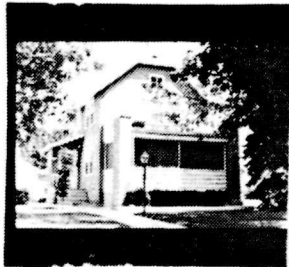
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: stucco

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



HABS INVENTORY

Peter Bianchi House

Description

Facing south, rectangular plan, two stories. Wood frame covered with stucco on a concrete foundation. Jerkinhead roofline with asphalt shingling. Simple fenestration: triple six-over-six-light double-hung-sash window centered in second story. Four-light casement window under clipped gable end. Side entrance with shed roof. Altered enclosed porch with two stucco piers that rise above porchline. One exterior end brick chimney.

History

This house was constructed in about 1913-1914 for Peter Bianchi. Bianchi was an immigrant from Florence, Italy who opened an ice cream parlor/confectionery in Ottawa in 1904: Peter Bianchi and Brothers. He moved from the residence in the 1920s, and the home was purchased by Richard Knott, a purchasing agent.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

Ottawa Republican Times, Jan., 1916.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Third Infantry Regiment Armory

Address: 0 E. Main St.

Area: E Block: 105

Date: 1913

Original Use: PO

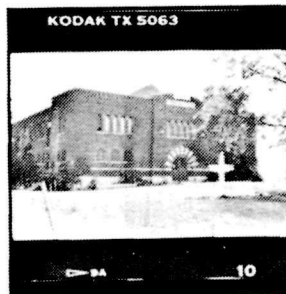
Present Use: V

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: steel

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



Other photographs on file: 22/9-24 and 17/23-36. 8/10

HABS INVENTORY

Third Infantry Regiment Armory

Description

Substantial rectangular structure facing north. Brick construction; exterior of common bond brick; high concrete foundation. Central projecting section rises to roof. Arched entrance in projecting section successively steps outward and has radiating concrete voussoirs alternating with brick; double doors with single lights in upper panels fronted by steel bars. Concrete belt course begins at mid-arch and circles building; narrow single-light fixed windows on either side of entrance rest on belt course. Five tall, narrow, fixed lights rest on concrete sill above entrance. Triple arched windows in stepped brick surrounds at right and left sides of facade; steel bars over windows. Sets of five tall, narrow fixed lights on concrete sills in upper floor above the triple windows. Facade has false front approximately 2' higher than sides and rear of building. Flat roof altered by addition of gable roof. East and west side fenestration consists of doors at first- and second-floor levels; set of paired doors at east rear; garage door at east side basement level; arched single-light windows; one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows; small semi-circular fixed windows. Other exterior features include: exterior brick chimney at west side; bands of decorative brickwork encircle building above windows at second level; bands of concrete alternating with bricks between upper fixed panel lights; inset concrete plaque at top of entrance section reads "3rd Infantry Regiment Armory"; concrete band at upper edge of roof. Basement at rear is exposed; driveway leads around building to two garage doors at south side. Interior: front section of building houses locker rooms and restrooms on first floor; offices on second floor. Remainder of building is one open story with bleachers at east and west sides and balconies above bleachers.

History

Built in 1913-1914 to quarter the local infantry, this building replaced an earlier armory which had been built in 1904 and destroyed by fire in 1912. Building continued to be used as an armory until 1985. It was demolished during the course of this survey -- on August 14, 1987.

Sources

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Manual Arts Building

Address: 0 E. Main St.

Area: E Block: 106

Date: 1931-32

Original Use: PS

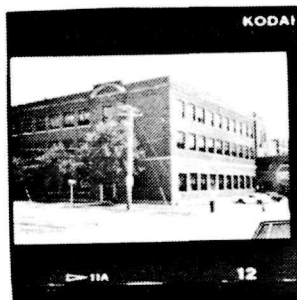
Present Use: PS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: brick

Architect: Joseph C. Llewellyn Co.

Surveyor: JCL



8/12

HABS INVENTORY

Manual Arts Building

Description

Rectangular three-story brick school building facing north. Brick construction; brick exterior — five rows of common bond followed by one row of Flemish bond. Concrete foundation. Facade measures 154'. Slightly projecting three-story section at right facade with entrance in simple concrete surround. Side entrance faces side of Ottawa Township High School next door; covered walkway connects the two buildings at second-floor level. Fenestration: eleven four-over-four-light double-hung sash (with darker panels in upper lights) at left of entrance (bays measure 7'-1"); eleven four-over-two-light double-hung-sash windows in second and third stories; one four-light fixed window in second floor, above entrance; one four-over-four-light double-hung window in third floor above entrance; no windows in far right portion of facade. West side has three-story projection where walkway meets building; triple gymnasium entrances further to rear of east side. Roof of composition rubber. Other exterior features include: concrete belt course between first and second stories; concrete slab sills below windows; concrete band below roofline; curved pediment at top of projecting section; brick quoins at either side of facade entrance; brick quoining at east corner of building; more elaborate entrance at east side of structure has patterned/woven brickwork in projecting section. Interior: oak doors, chalkboard frames, chair-rails, baseboards, and built-in cabinets, in addition to other original features. Plan incorporates machine/auto shop on first floor, classrooms on second and third floors. Carved wood ticket booth inside gymnasium doors flanked by built-in trophy cases.

History

Designed by Joseph C. Llewellyn Co. of Chicago in 1931. Construction was supervised by Oscar Borgquist; the building's engineering works were designed by the Frederick Pearson Organization, a Chicago mechanical engineering firm. The plans included provisions for: recitation room, drawing room, armory, machine shop, auto shop, woodworking shop, finishing room, and classrooms; the gymnasium design included a musicians balcony, rooms for the home and visiting sports teams, general locker room, coach's office, and nurse's room. The walkway connecting this building to the Ottawa Township High School building was also designed by Llewellyn Co., in 1938. A rear addition of classrooms, designed by Ottawa architect Earl Gerding, connected the rear of the gymnasium to the rear of the high school building in 1961.

Sources

Plans, "Gymnasium and Manual Arts Building for Ottawa Township High School / Ottawa, Illinois / Jos. C. Llewellyn Co. Architects. Chicago Ill." (June 23, 1931); "Covered Passage Between Manual Arts and Academic Building / Jos. C. Llewellyn Co. Architects" (April 9, 1938); plans kept by Ottawa Township High School. Interview with Kenneth Fread, high school superintendent.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Ottawa Township High School

Address: 211 E. Main St.

Area: E Block: 105

Date: 1916

Original Use: PS

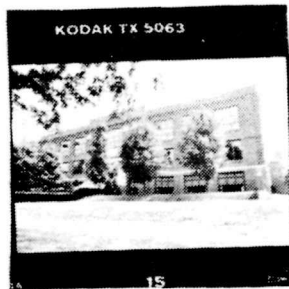
Present Use: PS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: brick

Architect: William B. Ittner/John Hanifen

Surveyor: JCL



21/15

HABS INVENTORY

Ottawa Township High School

Description

Rectangular three-story structure facing north. Brick load-bearing construction, brick exterior, concrete foundation. Front facade measures 164'-8", incorporating a 45' wide projecting central section with ornamental entrance at second-story level, approached by flight of concrete steps. First-story exterior is Flemish bond; upper stories employ pattern of three stretchers followed by one header, centered over like course. Central entrance with large curved transom window above doorway, flanked by window bay (6'-6") at each side; window the width of entrance is centered in third story. Left and right portions of building each contain three windows (7'-1") per story. Original windows replaced with modern lights of varying widths placed in aluminum sash. Flat roof covered with composite rubber roofing. Concrete cornice with modillions and curved pediment at center of projecting section. Other exterior features include concrete entrance surround with cornice and pilasters; brick pilasters rising through several stories and topped by concrete Ionic capitals at either side of entrance; colored tile mosaic above entrance; brick quoins at corners of building; concrete belt course between first and second stories; brick belt course between second and third stories. Interior: plan is intact, including swimming pool, auditorium and library. Principal's office and library in particular retain original built-in cabinetry. Setting: located, along with the Armory building (now demolished), at junction of Illinois and Fox Rivers, and near Fox River Bridge. Sports field at south side backs onto Illinois River.

History

Designed by William B. Ittner, a prominent St. Louis architect championed by the Architectural Record in 1925 as the country's leading figure in the design of modern school architecture. Ittner introduced structural innovations in light and ventilation along with a philosophy of educational reform which hinged on the usage of school space; further, he conceived of the modern school as a civic monument to be used by the community at large. Ittner's 1915 design for Ottawa Township High School was built in 1916 under the supervision of Ottawa architect John Hanifen. In 1931 the combination Manual Arts Building/Gymnasium (record 291) was constructed on the neighboring lot to the east. A covered brick walkway at second-story level was added to connect the two buildings in 1938. In 1961 Ottawa architect Earl Gerding designed the present rear portion of the high school known as the Shannon Addition of classrooms. Ottawa Township High School is one of Ottawa's few remaining early twentieth-century school buildings. Its street frontage is virtually unchanged since the period of its construction.

Sources: Guy Study, "The Work of William B. Ittner, FAIA," Architectural Record 57 no. 2 (Feb. 1925):97-124. "New High School Building for the Township Board of Education of Ottawa, Illinois/ William B. Ittner, Architect/ St. Louis, Mo. 1915," 11 sheets of plans, specifications and elevations, retained by W.C. Fredericks & Asso., Ottawa, Il. Interviews with Kenneth Fread, Ottawa Township High School Superintendent.

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 312-14 E. Main St.

Area: E Block: 103

Date: 1853 ca

Original Use: RS

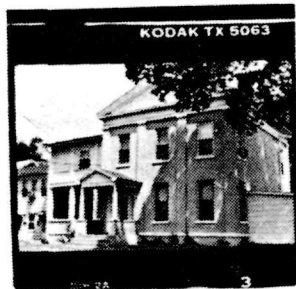
Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: brick

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



HABS INVENTORY

312-14 East Main Street

Description

South-facing, rectangular, three-bay, two-story house with running-bond brick veneer over load-bearing brick walls, two-story wing on west side. Foundation material faced with concrete. Offset entrance with transom lights and sidelights. One-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows with stone lintels and sills. Front gable roof with boxed pediment on stone capitals atop pilasters rising between bays. Wing has shed roof with a parapet on outside wall, gable roof on attached rear garage, shed roof on side garage. A two-story porch with box columns covers the facade of the wing, and has been enclosed on the second floor; frame garages have been added to the rear and side; a one-story gabled portico with Ionic pillars shelters the front entrance. This house is one of only a few Greek Revival-style houses in Ottawa.

History

The 1853 map is unclear as to whether this house was standing at that time, but judging from its style it probably dates from about then. Its residents are unknown until 1900, when it was the residence of Charles J. Yockey, Ottawa's retired Chief of Police. Around 1908 it was purchased by Edward Rose, a gunshop owner, whose family lived in the house until 1920. The house stood vacant until 1937, when it was converted for its present use as an apartment building.

Sources

City directories.

Hart and Mapother, City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois (New York: 1853).

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Eichelberger House

Address: 404 E. Main St.

Area: E Block: 15

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



5/13

HABS INVENTORY

Eichelberger House

Description

Large two-story Italianate house with double two-story front bays, facing south. Wood-frame construction with narrow clapboard sheathing. Joliet limestone foundation. Brick porch with shed roof and screened openings stretches from left bay to right bay across facade. Open porch between bays at upper floor. Low hip-roof dormer in center of roof. Central door with multiple lights in top panel; nine-light transom; and side panels with two-light transoms. Bays have three sides; one-over-one-light double-hung sash in each bay side; cornices and sills continuous around windows. Door in center of second floor opens out onto upper porch. Side windows are one-over-one-light double-hung sash with narrow cornices; one window projects at angle of southwest corner and has stained glass in upper light. Narrow fixed-panel windows with single-light transoms in west side. Second entrance at west side, with porch. Flat roof over main portion of house; rear two-story addition has hip roof and rear dormer. Roofing material is asphalt shingle. Distinctly carpenter-gothic decorative features include: turned posts, balustrade and gingerbread woodwork in upper porch; wide frieze with elaborate floral-patterned brackets beneath eaves; narrow row of scalloped molding beneath window cornices; brackets at sides of west porch. Large garage with jerkinhead roof at rear of lot, approached by driveway from S. Division St.

History

House was built sometime in the latter part of the nineteenth century. By 1891 the rear addition and garage had been built. Around 1890 Daniel Eichelberger, who had retired, moved into this house with his wife, Mary, and their four daughters. The home remained in the hands of one or another of the Eichelberger daughters until at least the 1950s.

Sources

Maps: "City of Ottawa, LaSalle County, Illinois," (New York, Messrs Hart and Mapother, 1853); Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

City directories.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 408 E. Main St.

Area: E Block: 15

Date: 1901 ?

Original Use: RS

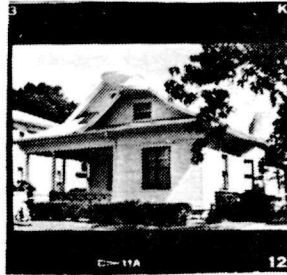
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



5/12

HABS INVENTORY

H.L. Hossack House

Description

One-and-one-half-story front-gable house with projecting front-gable section, facing south. Wood-frame construction with sheathing of narrow clapboard; foundation of Joliet limestone. Wrap-around porch begins at left of projecting section and continues around to meet projecting section at west side of building. Frieze/architrave below porch roof rests on Doric columns. Blocks of Joliet limestone form low porch walls with checkerboard effect. Most notable feature of house is its curious sloping rooflines which blend into porch roof at front; gables at front, and gable dormers at sides, have circular "beehive" hoods in gable peaks. Entrance is in ell formed by projecting section at front. Paired one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows in front of projecting section; similar paired windows at left of door (in recessed portion of facade); bay window at west side; one-over-one-light casement windows at sides of building; thirty-two-over-thirty-two-light double-hung sash window in smaller front gable; two pairs of twenty-four-light side-opening windows in larger front gable. Asphalt shingle roof.

History

This house was built in about 1901 for contractor Henry L. Hossack, son of early Ottawa entrepreneur John Hossack. Henry Hossack and his family moved from a house on Paul Street to this Main Street address around 1902. By 1907 Henry and his wife Alice had moved to 521 Pearl St. and their daughter, Emma, was occupying the house on Main St. with her husband, John Moore. It seems that Emma was widowed by 1911; not long thereafter, Henry and Alice Hossack returned to 408 E. Main. During the 1920s and 1930s, several individuals of no determinable occupation resided in the house; from the mid 1930s to the 1950s an insurance broker lived there. Eventually the house was sold to the United Methodists, who utilized it as their parsonage.

Sources

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

City directories.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 420 E. Main St.

Area: E Block: 15

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: RS

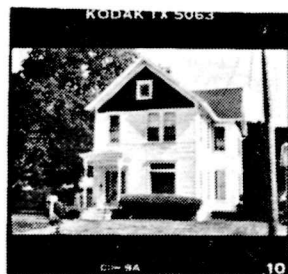
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



5/10

HABS INVENTORY

420 E. Main St.

Description

Two-and-one-half-story cross-gable house facing south. Wood frame construction with narrow clapboard sheathing and wood fish-scale shingle; elaborate turned and cut wood details. Cement block foundation. Entrance at left side of facade beneath hip-roofed portico; six-light panel on left side of door. Large picture window to right of entrance with leaded glass in transom. Upper windows are one-over-one-light double-hung sash; surrounds have cornices. Fixed window in gable has twenty lights around central square light. Side fenestration: one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows, singly and in pairs, set into surrounds with cornices. Wide band of fish-scale shingle between first and second floors all around building; second-floor windows rest on top of this band, and beneath painted fish-scale shingles in gable. Roofing material is asphalt shingle. Portico has turned posts, carved brackets at corners, band of dowels on all sides below roof. Other exterior features include: baseboard above foundation; second entrance in west ell has half portico identical in detailing to full portico at front.

History

This building was constructed sometime in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The early history of the house is not known, but so many occupants passed through it in the early part of the twentieth century (a new resident virtually every year), that it may have been a rental. At the turn of the century Rector C. Hitt, an attorney, and his wife Mabel (daughter of land baron W.H.W. Cushman) lived here. Subsequent residents included another lawyer, a traveling salesman, a widow, a pharmacist, a worker at National Federal Plate Glass Company, a janitor, a music teacher, and a patternmaker. From the 1930s to the 1950s, the house was occupied by a printer and his family.

Sources

Map: "City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois," (New York: Messrs Hart & Mapother, 1853). Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

City directories.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 424 E. Main St.

Area: E Block: 15

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: RS

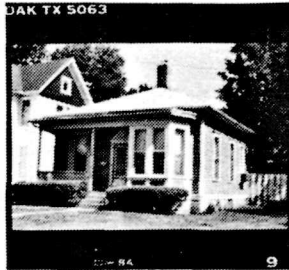
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



HABS INVENTORY

424 E. Main St.

Description

Small one-story rectangular house with hipped roof, facing south. Narrow facade-long porch with three-sided bay window at right of building incorporated into porch roof. Wood-frame construction with clapboard sheathing. Concrete foundations. Central entrance with narrow surround and flat pediment. One-over-one-light double-hung-sash window to left of entrance has narrow cornice; shutters on either side. Windows in bay are one-over-one-light double-hung sash. Bay window surrounds meet frieze/architrave which runs around porch; similar frieze surrounds the other three sides of the building. Side fenestration: one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows; two-light window vents in basement. Other exterior features include: balustrade with rectilinear balusters at left side of porch; panel molding in lower portions of bay sections, with diagonal clapboarding placed inside centers of squares. Central chimney. Roof is covered with asphalt shingle. Garage at rear of lot also has hipped roof. Building is situated on busy E. Main St.; neighboring buildings are larger, two-story houses.

History

Constructed sometime between 1853 and 1891. From the turn of the century to the mid-twentieth century, this house was occupied by a number of individuals, including a bottler, a tailor, a foreman printer at the Ottawa Free Trader, a harness-maker and dealer in leather goods, a glassworker and an engineer.

Sources

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

City Directories.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Meyer Stiefel House

Address: 500 E. Main St.

Area: E Block: 16

Date: 1885

Original Use: RS

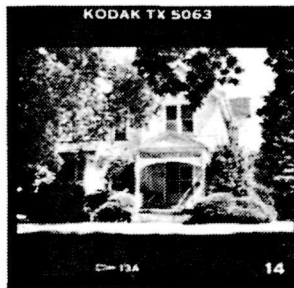
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect: William A. Youmans

Surveyor: WGT



5/14

HABS INVENTORY

Meyer Stiefel House

Description

South-facing, irregularly shaped, two-and-one-half-story house with clapboard sheathing over a wood frame. Foundation of rockfaced, coursed Joliet limestone. One-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows as well as an assortment of ornately mullioned and beveled glass set in fixed and hung sash windows. Hipped roof of asphalt shingles with multiple gable projections. Southwest corner is surmounted by a turret projection with a convex hipped roof and flared eaves. Three raised, one-story porches arranged on the front, side, and rear, with spindle pillars, bracketing, lattice and spindle transoms and a pediment over the front entrance. Two hexagonal bays with corner bracketing between first and second stories. A band of fishscale wood shingles runs between the first and second floors and similar shingles are in the gable ends. Two-bay, one-and-one-half-story garage behind house. This house is an elaborate expression of the Queen Anne style.

History

This house was designed by William A. Youmans for Meyer Stieffel, a clothing manufacturer, in 1885. Mr. Stieffel owned an overall factory which operated around the turn of the century. Mr. Stieffel was the brother of the founder of the Ottawa clothing store which still bears the family name and is owned and managed by his descendants. The house was later the residence of the Green family that originally settled East Ottawa. Its present owners are only the fourth family to reside in the house.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

Philip E. Vierling, Hiking the Illinois and Michigan Canal (Chicago: Dandellis Printing, 1986) 350.

Interview with present owner.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Nellie Wade Ward House

Address: 526 E. Main St.

Area: E Block: 16

Date: 1864?91

Original Use: RS

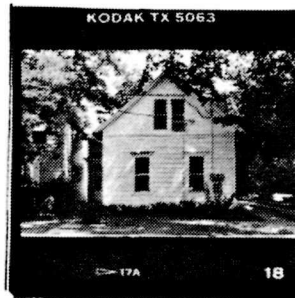
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



5/18

HABS INVENTORY

526 East Main Street

Description

South-facing, rectangular with intersecting wing, one-and-one-half-story wood-frame house with clapboard sheathing. Rock-faced, coursed Joliet limestone foundation. Door set in west projection. Symmetrically placed one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with bull's-eye corner trim on frames. Gabled roof with asbestos shingles and gabled projection. Entry porch has Carpenter Gothic bracketing and trim. One-story addition in rear mirrors roofline. This house's west projection interlocks with the next house, leaving only a 4' gap between the houses and no square lot line.

History

This lot was purchased in 1864 as part of the same lot as its western neighbor by a livery stable owner named Thomas Wade. The neighboring house to the west of this house was probably built for Silvanus Wade, a relative in the same business, soon after. This house was probably built for Silvanus' daughter, Nellie Wade Ward, after her marriage. It was purchased by S. E. Burgeson, a clerk, in 1895, and it was the residence of Mrs. Catherine Powers, a widow, from 1906 through 1920.

Sources:

City directories.

LaSalle Co., Illinois, land deeds: 9/64, 5/91, 1/95.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, .1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: J.O. Harris House

Address: 527 E. Main St.

Area: E Block: 23

Date: 1860s

Original Use: RS

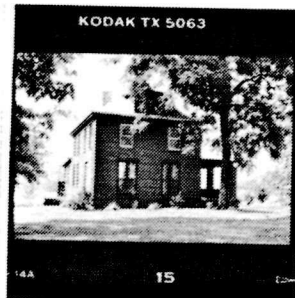
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



7/15

HABS INVENTORY

J.O. Harris House

Description

Two-story rectangular building with hipped roof and front dormer, facing north with entrance in west side. Wood-frame construction with brick facing. Foundation appears to be plaster over brick. West side facade has full-length brick one-story open porch with low shed roof supported by wide brick piers; wide frieze below porch roof eaves. Entrance: double doors with panels of eight lights. Two one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows to right (south) of entrance; three one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows in upper story. Side facing street has two sets of high, narrow, paired four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows with flat jack arches and brick sills. Two upper windows of six-over-six-light double-hung-sash windows. House sits on top of bluff overlooking the Illinois River.

History

House was built in the 1860s for Dr. J.O. Harris, a local jack-of-all-trades who worked as a surgeon during the Civil War, became successful in the real estate business, helped in the founding of many of Ottawa's municipal amenities and social organizations, and has been credited with the invention of the door bell. Harris had five children; the house continued to be occupied by various Harris families until it was sold in the 1960s. The building originally had Italianate features; it was transformed in 1924 by the addition of brick facing and hip roof.

Sources

Maps: "City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois," (New York: Messrs Hart and Mapother, 1853); Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

Ottawa Daily Times (March 14, 1970), section 2, p.11.

Photograph of remodeling in the Ottawa Daily Republican-Times, Dec. 31, 1924.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 545 E. Main St.

Area: E Block: 23

Date: 1860s

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



7/12

HABS INVENTORY

F.M. Sapp House

Description

Two-story rectangular house with double hip roof, facing north. Wood-frame construction with clapboard sheathing. Foundation of concrete, presumably over some older material. Facade has pedimented entrance portico at right side supported by wrought iron railings; door is set in simple surround with upper transom. Two tall two-over-two-light double-hung-sash windows with cornices at left of entrance; two shorter two-over-two-light double-hung-sash windows in second story, directly above lower windows. Two-story bay on west side. Side fenestration consists primarily of two-over-two-light double-hung-sash windows. Frieze at roofline with low-lying, wide scroll brackets evenly placed all around main building; dentils below frieze. Long rear addition with upper sleeping porch, and recessed porch at east side; a further shed-roofed addition has been built behind left (east) side of first addition. House is situated on bluff overlooking Illinois River; rear additions carry down slope of bluff; entrance faces Main St.

History

There was a house on this lot in 1853; however, it appears that this larger structure was built in the late 1860s, after Jerusha and Lewis Rugg bought the property from W.H.W. Cushman and his wife, Anna. In 1872 the Ruggs sold the property to Benjamin Bole for \$1900; in 1875 Frank M. Sapp, publisher of the Ottawa Republican-Times, purchased the property from Bole. Sapp first moved to Ottawa in 1870 after serving in the Civil War, and was living in this building at the corner of E. Main and York streets with his brothers Edgar and Alvin by 1878. After Frank Sapp married, he and his wife Ruth continued to live at 545 E. Main. The first addition to the rear of the building was in place by 1891. Sapp died in the 1920s, and Ruth remained in the house (perhaps in the rear addition), while renting it out to others. In the 1940s and '50s, the Sapps' son, Frank F. Sapp, occupied the house with his wife, Jessie.

Sources

aps: "City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois," (New York: Messrs Hart and Mapother, 1853); Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49). City directories. Philip E. Vierling, Hiking the Illinois & Michigan Canal vol.I, part D (Chicago, 1986):343. Deeds, County Recorder's Office.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Sidney Stiefel House

Address: 546 E. Main St.

Area: E Block: 16

Date: 1922

Original Use: RS

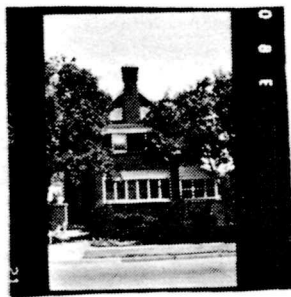
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: wood frame

Architect: John Hanifen

Surveyor: WGT



5/21

HABS INVENTORY

Sidney Stiefel House

Description

South-facing, rectangular, two-and-one-half-story wood-frame house with running-bond brick veneer. Foundation material sheathed in brick. Entrance set in arcade recessed into southwest corner of house. Three-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows, six-over-six-light double-hung-sash windows in the dormers, quarter-round windows flanking the chimney in the gable end, and one-light casement windows in the side bay. Front-gable roof with gabled dormers and a hipped front projection. Exterior chimney with patterned brickwork. Two-story front bay with an enclosed porch. Two-bay garage of same material and style.

History

This house was designed by John Hanifen and built for Sidney Stiefel in 1922. Mr. Stiefel was the son of Moses Stiefel, the founder of a clothing store, and after working as a travelling salesman, Sidney became the manager and owner of the family business.

Sources:

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1913, 1925, 1949).

"The Year in Review" The Republican Times, (Ottawa: Jan. 6, 1923).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: John F. Reed House

Address: 604 E. Main St.

Area: E Block: 17

Date: 1886ca.

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



5/29

HABS INVENTORY

John F. Reed House

Description

South-facing, irregularly shaped, two-and-one-half-story wood-frame house with clapboard and wood-shingle sheathing. Ashlar coursed Joliet limestone foundation. One-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows set in decorative wood frames with carved wood lozenges attached to the upper corners. Some window frames on the first-floor have exposed, decorative cross-members framed below each window. Hipped roof with multiple gables and gabled rear additions. Three-story octagonal tower on the southwest corner with shingle sheathing, a vertical window in the third-floor, and a shallow octagonal roof. A one-story front bay is enclosed in a facade-wide front porch with arts and crafts wood beam and brick details. A one-story garage addition is attached to the rear. This house is a unique blend of Queen Anne and stick-style features.

History

This house is similar in outline to a house located on the same lot in 1853. However, this structure was probably built around 1886 for John F. Reed, co-owner of Reed and Co., a farm implement manufactory. In 1902 it was the residence of G. A. Campbell, a mail carrier. In 1906 it became the residence of Charles P. Taylor, the vice president of the National City Bank.

Sources

City directories.

Hart and Mapother, City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois (New York: 1853).

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

Philip E. Vierling, Hiking the Illinois and Michigan Canal (Chicago: Dandellis Printing, 1986), 344.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Dr. James Down House

Address: 615 E. Main St.

Area: E Block: 22

Date: 1899?07

Original Use: RS

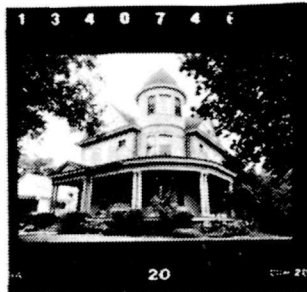
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



21/20

HABS INVENTORY

Dr. James Downs House

Description

North-facing, irregularly shaped, two-and-one-half-story wood-frame house with clapboard sheathing and wood shingles on the gable ends and trim. Rock-faced ashlar coursed stone foundation. Offset front entrance with transom light. One-over-one-light double-hung-sash, and nine-light fixed-sash windows, triple windows in gable ends. Hipped roof with a curved tower roof, multiple gables which overhang the second story, gabled dormers, and a frieze band with relief garlands. A three-story, round tower on the northwest corner has curved-glass windows. Wrap-around facade-wide front porch has paired Ionic columns. Box-like wood-frame garage addition attached to east side. This house is an example of the late Queen Anne style and is one of the largest of this type of house in Ottawa.

History

This house was built around 1900 for Dr. James Downs. It was purchased by Charles Scherzer by 1906, and it changed hands again before 1914, when it was the home of Helen Crumpton. In 1920 the house was sold again, and before 1930 it was purchased by its fifth owner, an unusually high turnover rate for such a grand house in East Ottawa.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Henry Johnson House

Address: 630 E. Main St.

Area: E Block: 17

Date: 1902

Original Use: RS

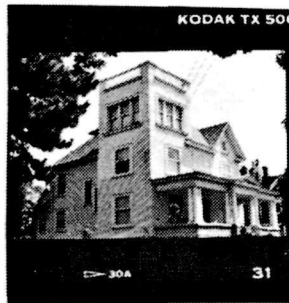
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect: Kesson White

Surveyor: WGT



5/31.

HABS INVENTORY

Henry Johnson House

Description

South-facing, rectangular two-and-one-half-story wood-frame clapboard-sheathed house with a three-story tower on the southwest corner, three bays, wood-frame construction with clapboard sheathing. Rock-faced, ashlar coursed limestone foundation and front porch base. Center entrance, one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows placed symmetrically throughout the house, tripartite windows in tower with decorative mullions. Hipped, asphalt shingle roof with multiple gables, hipped dormers, interior chimneys, and denticulated cornice, and balustrade on the flat roof of the square tower. Facade-long front porch with grouped Tuscan pillars, and pediment over entrance with tin scrollwork in tympanum. Screened sleeping porch surmounting one-story ell on the east side was later addition. Cross-gabled two-story wood carriage house sheathed in asbestos is now separate residence. The house is set among other nineteenth- and early twentieth-century high-style residences. Its square, flat-roofed tower makes it a rare example of the Queen Anne style.

History

This house was designed for Henry Johnson in 1902 by the local architect Kesson White. Mr. Johnson was a circuit court judge, a state senator, and the president of the Central Life Insurance Company. The house has been the residence of a dentist named L. E. Johnson, and an attorney named Fred Irion.

Sources

City directories.

Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14).

Kesson White, Plans for Henry Johnson House, (Ottawa: 1902). Present owner's copy.

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Hiram Baker House

Address: 704 E. Main St.

Area: E Block: 18

Date: 1911-12

Original Use: RS

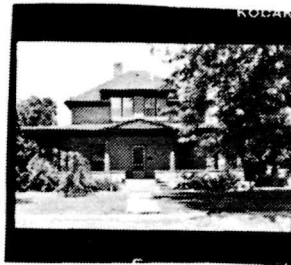
Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



6/5

HABS INVENTORY

Hiram Baker House

Description

Facing south, irregular square plan, two stories with a three-bay facade. Wood frame with running bond brick sheathing on a concrete block foundation. Hipped roofline with dominant through-the-cornice wall dormer with a shed roof that contains two paired windows: one-over-one-light double-hung sash. Asphalt shingled roof with one brick chimney. Brick classical revival porch wraps around two facades and adjoins porte cochere. A copper pediment with urn and flower decoration on porch; above off center entranceway. West facade: similar fenestration and porch pediment as front (south) facade and includes three-part bay window. Small square section attached to rear facade. Building exemplifies the Colonial Revival style and also expresses a modernity with little fenestration and a flat quality. Outbuilding: horse and carriage barn on property that possibly predates house. Hollow tile covered with glazed tile; etched design in corner tiles to create quoining.

History

This house was constructed in about 1911-12 on the site of a former dwelling at a cost of \$7000. It was constructed for Hiram Baker, a retired farmer. This follows a trend of farmers moving into town and building sizable homes in the East Ottawa neighborhood. Since Baker's residency, the house has been owned by the Mayfield and Knott families.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

Ottawa Republican Times, Jan.4,1912.

Interview with owner, 7/87.

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 612 Grafton St.

Area: E Block: 19A

Date: 1853?95

Original Use: RS

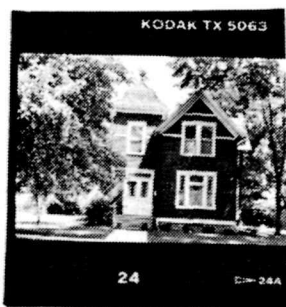
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



6/24

HABS INVENTORY

612 Grafton Street

Description

Facing west, irregular rectangular plan, two stories, two bays. Wood frame with clapboarding and wood shingling on a Joliet limestone foundation. Front facade in two sections:

1) square tower with flared tower roof, finial at the ridge, pressed metallic shingles, console brackets on cornice, fishscale shingling underneath the cornice; 2) front gable facade with fishscale shingling in gable.

Fenestration: double front door with classical surrounds, triple window with bull's-eye trim and classical molding, leaded glass with transom light in center; second-story paired window, one-over-one-light double-hung sash. Front gable roofline with secondary gables and tower roof; asphalt shingling.

Probably a porch at one time. Influenced by Queen Anne style of architecture that was popular in East Ottawa. Use of early local building material on tower roof: Smeeton's roofing material.

History

This house was probably constructed in the 1880s. The original owner is unknown. Henry W. Johnson resided in the house from the early 1890s until he constructed a new home in 1903 on East Main Street. He began practicing law in Ottawa in 1892 and served, during periods of time, as a circuit clerk, the county judge, the president of the Board of Education, a state senator and chief organizer and president of the Central Life Insurance Company.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

Bird's-Eye View Map, 1895.

Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 625 Grafton St.

Area: E Block: 18

Date: 1943?46

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: stone

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



6/11

HABS INVENTORY

625 Grafton Street

Description

East facing, rectangular plan, one story with three-bay front facade. Wood frame sheathed in Joliet limestone on a Joliet limestone foundation. Stone voussoir above door with accompanying arch in roofline. Four casement windows grouped together. Pair of quarrels on front facade. Wood lintels throughout for doorways and windows. False thatched roof with clipped gable ends and low flared eaves; asphalt shingled. Arcaded side entrance porch with single spindle decoration in open space. Side open porch. One stone chimney. Tudor cottage style house. Garage with front gable capped by a hip and wood lintel; matches architecture of house.

History

This house is significant as evidence of the cottage variation of the Tudor style that was utilized for suburban homes popularly during the 1920s and 1930s. It exemplifies details important to the Tudor influence such as the false thatched roof and multiple casement windows. It is also one of the few houses in Ottawa with a Joliet limestone veneer. Constructed between 1943 and 1946, it was the home of William Kennedy, who owned a liquor store on Clinton Street in Ottawa.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Bane Carriage House

Address: 615 Green St.

Area: E Block: 19B

Date: 1895?07

Original Use: RS

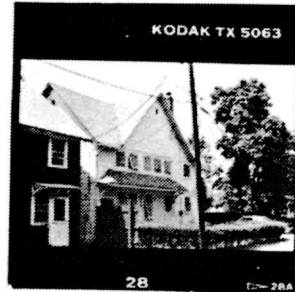
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: asbestos

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



6/28

HABS INVENTORY

Bane Carriage House

Description

Facing east, rectangular plan, two stories. Wood frame covered with asbestos siding on a concrete foundation. Beneath central front gable: paired and triple casement windows (twelve lights each). Pent roof with support brackets overhangs first story: paired and single casement windows (twelve lights each). Cross-gabled roof with asphalt shingling. Center brick chimney. West (rear) facade: same configuration (pent roof, fenestration, gable) as front facade.

History

This building was originally constructed as the carriage house for the house located at 11 Gridley Place. (There are traces of a driveway extending from the house to the carriage house.) It possibly housed servants in the second story. It probably dates from between 1895 and 1907. Henry Bane was the owner of 11 Gridley Place during this period. The carriage house was converted to a residence over thirty-three years ago. It is an example of carriage house conversion to residential use that is seen elsewhere in the East Ottawa neighborhood.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

Bird's-Eye View Map, 1895.

Interview with resident of 11 Gridley Place, July 30, 1987).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 12 Gridley Pl.

Area: E Block: 19A

Date: 1853?95

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



HABS INVENTORY

12 Gridley Place

Description

Facing east, rectangular plan, one-and-one-half stories, cottage form. Wood frame with clapboarding and wood shingling on a concrete block foundation. Cross-gabled roofline. Paired window (one-over-one-light double-hung sash) centered in front gable. Boxed-in gable cornice. Paired windows, nine lights each, small, square: placed where gable intersects with porch roof. Frame stringcourse between first and second floors. First floor: one-over-one-light double-hung sash window with fishscale shingling underneath to sill. Porch covers half of front facade, supported by spindle columns. Front gable roofline with molded cornice work and fishscale shingling in gable. Brick chimney. Two secondary gables off of west (rear) facade form varied roofline. (Shingling in gable ends and clapboarding on first floor throughout.)

History

This house was probably constructed in the late nineteenth century. The original owner is unknown. Augustus Husted, a lino operator with the Republican Times, resided in the house in the early 1900s. There is similar late nineteenth century cottage architecture in the surrounding block.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: J.J. Shanley House

Address: 514 Orleans St.

Area: E Block: 23

Date: 1912

Original Use: RS

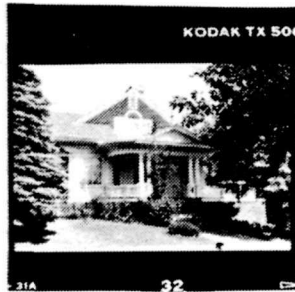
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



20/32

HABS INVENTORY

J.J.Shanley House

Description

One-and-one-half-story cross-gable house with wide wraparound porch, facing west. Wood-frame construction with clapboard and wood shingle sheathing; wood decorative features. Building sits on slope of Illinois River bluff; brick basement and high concrete foundations are exposed at south side. Concrete steps lead to porch at center of facade; porch carries on around south side of structure. Pedimented portico in porch above entrance; portico, and porch roof, supported by Ionic columns on pedestals; balustrade around porch. Entrance door is flanked by long one-over-one light double-hung-sash windows; one four-light window at left of porch; one one-over-one light double-hung-sash window projects out of northwest corner; large circular bay at right side of facade has three one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows. Palladian window in front gable; louvered vent in very top of front gable. South gable has two sets of casement windows; louvered vent in top of south gable. North side gable has triple-light fixed window and louvered vent in gable. One one-over-one-light single-hung-sash window in basement at south side. Asphalt shingle roof. Exterior decorative features include: partial roof sloping out from front gable over window in northwest corner; jagged wood shingle covering first floor bay and gable ends; ornamental floral/figurative decoration in pediment and above window at facade left; wide frieze with raised pattern of rosettes at intervals below eaves of roof and porch roof all around building; flat brackets set closely together above frieze; larger brackets at corners; wood belt course at top of basement (below porch balusters). Interior chimney at center right. House originally sat overlooking Illinois River; today it rises above the Ottawa Township High School parking lot.

History

House was built for John J. Shanley, who rented out 420 Main St. across the street during 1911-12 while he oversaw the construction of his own home. Shanley, along with his wife and children, resided here through the 1930s, as his occupation alternated between traveling salesman, business partner, and employee at Federal Plate Glass Company. By the 1940s John J. Shanley had died, and his widow, Mary, remained at 825 Orleans St. with, presumably, their children, two of whom were listed in the city directory as factory workers.

Sources

City directories. Ottawa Republican-Times (Jan. 2, 1913). Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: E. Y. Griggs House

Address: 704 Orleans St.

Area: E Block: 13

Date: 1870

Original Use: RS

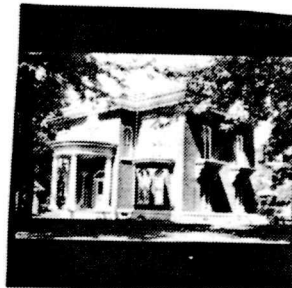
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: brick

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



4/10

HABS INVENTORY

E. Y. Griggs House

Description

West-facing, rectangular, two-story house with running-bond brick veneer over load-bearing brick walls. Foundation material faced with concrete. Transom- and side-lighted front entrance. One-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows paired within the same arched brick frames, and two-over-two-light double-hung-sash round-arched windows. Elaborate bracketed bays over first-floor windows on the south side. Double hipped roof with a denticulated cornice that extends over the top of round-arched wall dormers. One-story bay on south front with denticulated cornice. Semicircular front portico addition with denticulated cornice, Tuscan pillars, cast-iron railing on roof. Northwest corner room converted into garage with sealed front window, frame extension, and side-hinged garage doors.

History

This house was built in 1870 for E. Y. Griggs, a general store owner. Mr. Griggs established his business in 1850, and his success is evidenced by this high-style house. The Griggs owned this house until 1911, when it was the residence of Mrs. S. H. Padgett. In 1914 Mr. Robert Thornton became the owner of this house. Mr. Thornton came to Ottawa to manage his business, Ottawa Silica Sand Co., which was established and owned by his father and other shareholders in Indiana.

Sources

City directories.

Interview with owner.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

The Daily Times, Sesquicentennial edition (Ottawa: July 21, 1987).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Theodore M. Damgard House

Address: 825 Orleans St.

Area: E Block: 5

Date: 1936

Original Use: RS

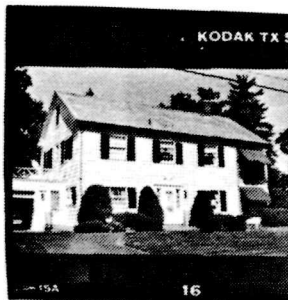
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



1/16

HABS INVENTORY

Theodore M. Damgard House

Description

Large, two-story rectangular side-gable residence facing east. Exterior is clapboard over wood frame; foundations are concrete. Concrete steps lead to central front door with sidelights. One eight-over-eight-light double-hung-sash window at either side of door, small circular window at direct left of entrance; three symmetrically placed eight-over-eight-light double-hung-sash windows in second story of facade; south side windows include eight-over-eight-light and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. North side of house has full porches at first and second floors under main roof (enclosed at first floor, screened at second floor). Chimney is at right (north) side, between main house and porches. Roof is of asphalt shingle. Incomplete boxed cornice at south side; full boxed cornice at north side over porches. Two-door garage attached to house at south side. Decorative features, characteristic of the 1920s-1930s Colonial Revival include: swan's neck pediment with central finial over front door; louvered shutters; frieze below roof; dentils below frieze; cornice with dentils in gables; squared columns at corners of porches; Oriental ("chinoiserie") balustrades above garage and around second-floor porch. House is located at end of street on bluff above flood plain and the Fox River; porches at north side overlook the river. Neighboring houses are of similar size.

History

Built in about 1936 as the home of Theodore M. Damgard. Damgard was vice-president of the Illinois Valley Ice Cream Co., a family-run business begun by his father. He grew up in a house on Ottawa Avenue. This house reflects the pervasive influence of the Colonial Revival in domestic architecture during the 1920s and 1930s. Details such as the chinoiserie (Chinese-influenced) balustrade may be directly linked to the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, the details of which were widely published in contemporary women's magazines and architectural journals.

Sources

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1925-49). City directories.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: J.M. French House

Address: 300 Pearl St.

Area: E Block: 100

Date: 80s/'29

Original Use: RS

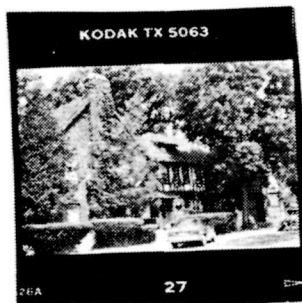
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: wood frame

Architect: William Youmans // Norman Cook

Surveyor: JCL



7/27.

HABS INVENTORY

J.M. French House

Description

Very large two-and-one-half-story cross-gable structure facing east. Wood-frame construction sheathed in common-bond brick; stucco and half-timbering cover second story of side-gable (north) section. Brick foundation. Entrance in side-gable section at facade right (north): steps and small entrance porch of stone blocks. Six-light casement windows to right of entrance; four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows in gable front section, and upper story. South side of structure has triple window of four-over-four-light double-hung sash with two-light transoms. Shed-roof dormer above entrance. Stone blocks and stone pieces set into corners of building. Exterior stone and brick chimney at south side has Jacobean-type chimney with multiple corbels and decorative brickwork. Exterior brick chimney at gable-front. Rear of building has one-story stone bay at west side of gable-roof section; and one-story addition covered with vertical wood siding at rear of side-gable section with decorative cut-wood ("Swiss") balustrade around roof. Entire building closely surrounded by shrubbery. Situated on top of bluff overlooking Fox River at north and west sides.

History

Designed by Ottawa architect William A. Youmans in the late nineteenth century. J.M. French, a hatter, resided in this house with his wife Clara beginning in the early 1880s. He retired from the hatting business around 1890, and died in the early years of the twentieth century. Clara continued to live in the house, along with their children, Edith and John. In 1920 the house was vacant, and John was residing at the house his mother had built directly across the street at 325 Pearl. In the 1920s, Dr. Roswell Pettit, director of the Ottawa Tuberculosis Sanitarium (also known as the Ottawa tent colony) moved into this house with his wife, Dorothy, and their five children. Not too many years later the Pettits moved across the street also, to their new home at 323 Pearl. In the 1930s, this building was occupied by Louis A. Wilson, the head of a contracting business who also held an administrative position at Sheridan Sand and Gravel Company; according to the city directories, he ran his business from his home. In 1929 Wilson hired architect Norman W. Cook to remodel the premises: Cook transformed the structure into an Elizabethan-style home by adding a veneer of brick and a multitude of Tudor touches. Cook, initially a Chicago architect, had an office in Ottawa from 1937 to the mid-'50s. In the 1940s the house was occupied by an accountant and his family.

Sources

Map: "City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois," (New York: Messrs Hart and Mapother, 1853). Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49). City Directories. Philip E. Vierling, Hiking the Illinois & Michigan Canal vol.I, part D (Chicago, 1986):347. "Alterations to the Residence and Garage of Mr. Louis A. Wilson/ Norman Cook, Architect/ 5842 Wayne Ave./ Chicago," (plans dated August 20, 1929).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Roswell T. Pettit House

Address: 311 Pearl St.

Area: E Block: 102

Date: 1929

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



7/28

HABS INVENTORY

Roswell Pettit House

Description

One-and-one-half-story rectangular side-gable house, facing north. Wood frame construction with stucco facing at front, clapboard at sides. Raised stone foundations. Facade-long front porch is recessed under sloping roof and supported by squared columns. Frieze/architrave below porch roof. Central entrance: transom lights and panel lights; two six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows at each side. Three projecting gable dormers have six-over-six-light double-hung-sash windows and incomplete boxed cornices. Side windows are six-over-six-light double-hung sash; basement windows at south and east sides. Exterior stone chimneys at east and west sides. Asphalt shingle roof. Rear of building has two-car garage built into basement; sleeping porch on upper floor projects from roof and rests on top of first-floor enclosed porch at east half of house. House is built on bluff east of Fox River; basement at west side of building exposed; driveway curves around west side to garage at rear. Small brick shed at rear right of lot.

History

Built in about 1929 for Dr. Roswell T. Pettit, his wife, and their five children. Pettit had taught at the Harvard Medical School before moving to Ottawa as consultant for the Illinois Valley Hospital and the Ottawa Tuberculosis Sanitarium. He and his family resided across the street at 300 Pearl St. 269) during the late 1920s while this house was being constructed. Dr. Pettit remained here until at least the early 1950s.

Sources

Map: "Ottawa, Illinois 1895," (Milwaukee, Wisconsin: C.J. Pauli, 1895). City directories. Philip E. Vierling, Hiking the Illinois & Michigan Canal vol. I, part D (Chicago, 1986):347-48.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Clara French House

Address: 325 Pearl St.

Area: E Block: 102

Date: 1913

Original Use: RS

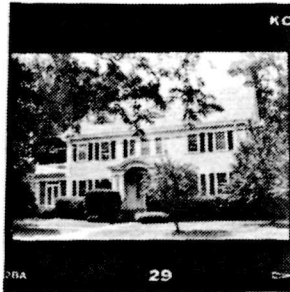
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: stucco

Structural System: brick

Architect: John Hanifen

Surveyor: JCL



7/29

HABS INVENTORY

Clara French House

Description

Two-story side-gable rectangular house facing north. Hollow tile (brick) construction faced with stucco. Concrete foundation. Central entrance with curved, broken-pediment portico supported by Doric columns at front, pilasters against wall. Fanlight with leaded glass tracery above door; panel lights with leaded glass at sides. Two six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows at either side of entrance; identical windows symmetrically placed in second story; triple window above door has four-over-four, six-over-six, and four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows. Three eyebrow dormers in facade roof and three eyebrow dormers in south roof; dormers have multiple lights. Upper surrounds of windows in second story meet frieze under eaves. Two twelve-light fixed windows on east side at second-story level. Stucco-faced brick chimneys at east and west sides; curved windows on either side of chimneys. Asphalt shingle roof. One-story porch at east side has built-in screens and columns; balustrade on porch roof. Rear addition. House is situated on corner lot at meeting of Pearl and S. Division streets, on bluff above the Fox River.

History

Built in 1913 for Clara French, who resided across the street at 300 Pearl St. The house was designed by Ottawa architect John Hanifen; according to the Ottawa Republican-Times of Jan. 1, 1914, it cost Mrs. French \$10,000 to construct. Apparently Mrs. French's son, John M. French, had an insurance and real estate business partnership with Frank B. Graham. It was Graham who moved into this house in 1914 with his wife, Edith. According to the city directories, John M. French, too, lived here for a short while during the early 1920s, possibly while he was renting out 300 Pearl St. to the Pettit family. Mrs. Graham was widowed in the 1920s; she lived in this house until the mid-1930s. Edward Schneider, a sales manager for Ottawa Silica Co., lived here with his family from the mid-1930s through the 1950s.

Sources

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

Ottawa Republican-Times (Jan. 1, 1914).

City Directories.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 417 Pearl St.

Area: E Block: 14

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: RS

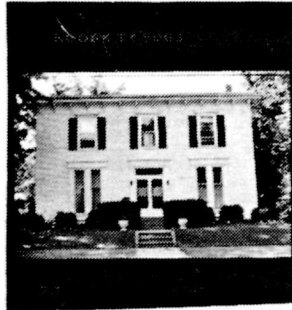
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



4/24

HABS INVENTORY

417 Pearl St.

Description

Two-story Italianate building facing north. Basically rectangular structure with long rectangular addition at right rear. Wood frame construction with clapboard sheathing. Foundation of concrete, presumably over some older material. Central entrance has double doors with molded panels and single lights; transom with leaded glass; narrow pilasters; simple wide frieze with narrow cornice. Paired panel windows at either side of entrance have pilasters, frieze and cornice which match those at entrance. Symmetrical upper windows are one-over-one-light double-hung sash in surrounds with cornices and small brackets; these windows have shutters. Upper window cornices meet wide frieze beneath roof; brackets with drop pendills are evenly placed in frieze around building. Long, narrow addition at right rear of structure has west-facing porch; gabled dormer in roof above porch. Main building has flat roof. Asphalt shingle roofing material.

History

Retired farmer John H. Wood and his family lived in this house in the late 1880s and 1890s. By 1902 Thomas B. Farrell and his wife Louise had moved here. Farrell's occupations over the years included county auditor, fire insurance salesman, and owner/manager of "Farrell's Theatre at 117 W. Jefferson," (the Ottawa Theatre). Miss Mary Wood, a milliner, resided with the Farrells. Thomas Farrell died in 1929; Louise Farrell and her son, Robert, continued to live in the house through the 1940s.

Sources

Maps: "City of Ottawa, LaSalle County, Illinois," (New York: Messrs Hart and Mapother, 1853); Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

City directories.

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Charles E. Woodward House

Address: 428 Pearl St.

Area: E Block: 5

Date: 1919

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: stucco

Structural System: wood frame

Architect: John Hanifen

Surveyor: JCL



1/18

HABS INVENTORY

Charles E. Woodward House

Description

Two-story, asymmetrically-massed house facing south. Wood-frame construction faced with stucco and painted wood trim. Concrete over brick foundation. Wide rectangular front projecting section; inset entrance in ell at right; one-story enclosed "sun porch" at facade left projects slightly forward. First-floor fenestration consists of bands of transomed casement windows which create distinctly horizontal effect. Transoms have three lights; casement windows have three-over-three lights. Similar window pattern carries over to right side of front projection and around to south front entrance — door is flanked by two-over-two sidelight panels with fixed two-light transoms; four lights in transom above door. Band of windows also continues around four sides of sun porch. Upper story has three-over-three-light side-opening windows at front which carry around at sides; upper windows rest on partial belt course. The two-story sections of house have hipped roofs which meet at center; roofing material is asphalt shingle. Central chimney. Interior: rooms radiate out from square central hall; front projecting section contains living room at first floor and master bedroom at second floor. Interior is in excellent condition — decorative features include: hardwood floors; decorative wall tile and tile floor in entrance vestibule; series of identical stained glass windows between living room and sun porch; original oak and ash woodwork (oak used in public spaces of house, ash used in bedrooms and kitchen); marble fireplace; built-in oak telephone box in center room; built-in bookcases, cupboards and closets throughout; wide horizontal bands of dark wood encircle rooms at floor level and, in some rooms, about a foot below ceilings; 1950s "St. Charles Kitchen" of completely coordinated, fitted white kitchen cabinets.

History

House was built in 1919 by local architect John Hanifen for attorney Charles Woodward. Woodward was appointed a federal judge in 1929 and moved to Chicago, selling the house to one of his law partners, Ernest Pool, who lived in it for some sixty years with his family. The structure is perhaps the most intact of any of the many Hanifen houses in Ottawa. Hanifen's attention to detail, craftsmanship and materials, as well as the plan of the house (based around a central core), and its horizontal lines and asymmetrical massing, show his allegiance to the Arts and Crafts Movement as well as his professed interest in the work of Frank Lloyd Wright.

Sources

Interviews with current owners, Daron and Jody Riebe; Mrs. Mable Schaible; and Ernest Pool, Jr.; "Abstract of Title, Lot Seven in Block Five in Green's Addition to Ottawa," (Leland & Wilson, Ottawa, Il.); Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1913, 1925); Ottawa Daily Republican-Times, Dec. 31, 1919.

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 431 Pearl St.

Area: E Block: 14

Date: 1891?98

Original Use: RS

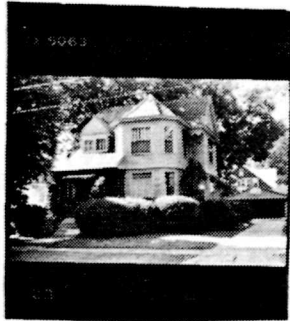
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect: Jason F. Richardson

Surveyor: JCL



4/23

HABS INVENTORY

W.C. Vittum House

Description

South-facing two-and-one-half-story house. Main section of building is rectangular with side gable. Facade has huge two-story tower bay with five walls at right (west) side; enclosed one-story sun porch at left; and gabled dormer in second story above porch. Exterior is narrow clapboard on first floor; wider wood shingle on upper floor and porch. Entrance is through porch. First-floor fenestration: large picture window in front wall of tower bay with leaded glass in upper light; one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows at bay sides; band of narrow one-light fixed windows continue around all sides of sun porch; bay with three walls at west side has one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows. Second-floor fenestration: wide one-over-one-light double-hung sash window in upper tower bay; dormer has pair of one-over-one-light fixed windows set in wood surrounds with carved (or pressed) rosettes at corners. Side windows include one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows of varying sizes singly and in pairs; paired one-over-one-light single-hung-sash windows with leaded glass which are placed between the first and second floors at east side; paired single-light fixed windows with decorative surrounds in east and west gables (those in east gable have been boarded up); fixed windows at basement sides. Tent roof above tower. Main gable roof, tent roof and dormer roof covered with asphalt shingles laid in diamond pattern; porch roof material is asphalt shingle. Other exterior features include: wide cornice on tower, continuing around gable roof; upper story of shingling flares slightly out above first floor around all sides of building; brackets below cornice at gable sides. One-story open porch at rear right side. Building situated on shady lot, along brick-paved street among other two-story homes.

History

Designed in about 1896 by Ottawa architect Jason F. Richardson for W.C. Vittum, a real estate broker, and his wife Nannie. Vittum had arrived in Ottawa from Galesburg, Il., in 1888 and initially ran a "china hall" on LaSalle St., before moving into real estate; he was also a director of the "Ottawa Development Association," a civic improvement organization. The Vittums moved to the Clifton Hotel in the 1920s; successive inhabitants of the house included a salesman for the W.M. Monument Company and the assistant superintendent of LaSalle County Highways. The exterior of the building has not been substantially altered since its construction.

Sources

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49); City directories; Philip E. Vierling, Hiking the Illinois & Michigan Canal I D (Chicago, 1986):348.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 432-34 Pearl St.

Area: E Block: 5

Date: 1853?69

Original Use: RM

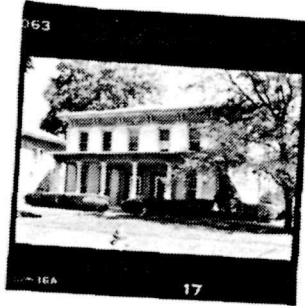
Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: aluminum

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



1/17

HABS INVENTORY

432, 434 Pearl St.

Description

Large, two-story rectangular Italianate house facing south. Wood-frame construction covered with aluminum siding and elaborate wood detailing. Stone foundation. First floor has facade-long open porch with flat roof, supported by Doric columns. Two separate entrances at center of facade are set into heavy wood surrounds -- doors rest in recesses between three square columns. Entrances have transoms and sidelights. Two two-over-one-light double-hung sash windows at either side of entrances; second story has six one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows; symmetrical side fenestration of one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Upper windows are flush with frieze. Low hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingle. One-story gable-roofed addition at rear of building has screened porch. Decorative features include: waist-high balustrade between front entrances; triple sets of brackets in entrance surround, paired brackets in porch frieze and in frieze below roof; pilaster end boards; rectangular moulded panels between bracket pairs beneath roof; cornices and simple brackets above windows; bracket motifs carved into left and right sides of entrance surround (flush with wall). Details emphasized by use of contrasting paint. Building situated on corner of Pearl and Orleans streets; paved walkway leads from street to paved sidewalk running in front of house; concrete walkway leads from sidewalk to house. Low shrubbery surrounds house on all sides. Garage and swimming pool have been added at rear of lot.

History

The earliest history of this building is difficult to unravel because a smaller house stood on the lot in 1853 -- at some point between 1853 and 1869, this much larger structure was built, quite possibly while the property residents were living in the smaller house. Maria Reifsnnyder and her husband Henry were living here in 1869, as was David P. Jones, an attorney -- presumably in separate sections of the house. In 1878 William Barger held ownership of the property (including three smaller lots behind the residence) and sold all of the lots to Jones for \$1200. Between 1888 and 1908 the left side of the building (432 Pearl) was inhabited by Sarah E. Jones, the widow of David P. Jones. In the early 1900s Sarah Jones was joined by another widow, Mrs. Ann Farrell, who resided in the right half of the building (434 Pearl). In 1910 Mrs. Jones moved to a North Bluff address, and Mrs. Farrell vacated her home at about the same time. A high school teacher and his wife lived at 432 Pearl for a short while, then both sides of the building lay vacant for a few years. R.E. Gedney, a grocer, lived in 434 Pearl with his wife Genevieve for some time before moving to 526 Congress in 1918; a purchasing agent moved in when he moved out. George Wiley, an attorney, and his wife Ella resided at 432 Pearl beginning in about 1915. 432 Pearl changed hands several times while the Wileys continued to inhabit the right side of the duplex on into the 1950s. Carl T. Gerding and his family lived in the left side of the building in the 1940s. Today the structure is one of very few buildings on the east side of town which is not completely residential -- an attorney resides in the left side of the building and has his office next door at 434 Pearl.

Sources

Maps: "City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois," (New York: Messrs Hart and Mapother, 1853); Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49); City directories; Deeds, County Recorder's Office.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 433 Pearl St.

Area: E Block: 14

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: RS

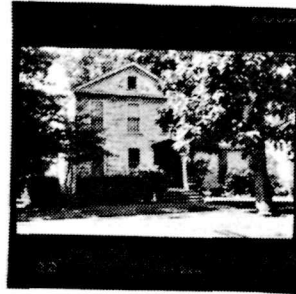
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



4/22

HABS INVENTORY

433 Pearl St.

Description

North-facing, rectangular, two story gable-front house, with one-story hipped-roof addition at right west side. Exterior is clapboard over wood frame. Foundations are concrete, presumably over some older material. Internal chimney centered at east side. Entrance surround at far right of facade consists of full pediment and frieze over side pilasters. Two one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows at lower level; three identical windows symmetrically placed in upper story. Side fenestration includes one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows, and one wide triple window of single lights which open outward. Cornice across front gable creates pediment roof; blank frieze below cornice all around building; incomplete boxed cornice at rear (south) gable. Asphalt shingle roof. Small shed addition at west rear contains second entrance. Lot has large one-story garage with gable roof. House is located on corner lot at the meeting of two tree-lined streets among other large two-story homes.

History

At the turn of the century H.L. Arnold, deputy county treasurer, moved with his wife Emma from a two-story home on Congress Street to this house. It seems that the Arnolds raised a son, Howard S. Arnold, who served in the army during the First World War. The Arnolds continued to occupy this house through the 1950s, as Henry L. Arnold successively worked as president of Ottawa Banking and Trust Co.; manager of the Central Life Building; and secretary of Ottawa Realty Trust Co. Both the side and rear additions to the house were already in place by 1891; the exterior of the building is little changed from when the Arnolds took over ownership, except that in the latter part of the nineteenth-century a porch wrapped all around the east side, the facade of the main building and the west addition; by 1907 only the facade of the main building retained its porch; today the porch is completely gone.

Sources

Maps: "City of Ottawa, LaSalle County, Illinois," (New York: Messrs Hart and Mapother, 1853); Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

City directories.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 500 Pearl St.

Area: E Block: 6

Date: 1853pre

Original Use: RS

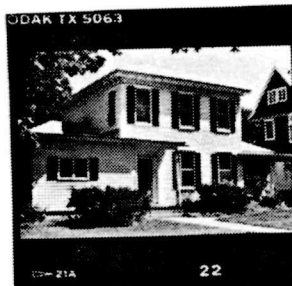
Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



1/22

HABS INVENTORY

500 Pearl Street

Description

South-facing, rectangular, two-story, wood-frame, clapboard-sided house with one-story additions on each side and the rear. Foundation material faced with concrete. Symmetrically-placed one-over-one-light, double-hung sash, transomed, single-light fixed; and single-light casement windows. Offset front entrance is flanked by Tuscan pilasters set within another set of Tuscan pilasters and surmounted by a sealed transom light. Double-hipped, asphalt-shingled roof with a double-hipped east addition, hipped west addition, gabled rear addition, unadorned cornice and frieze band. The house has a one-story addition on each side, as well as a kitchen and early attached garage in the rear. The east addition has a Tuscan-pillared porch and the west addition has a partially-enclosed porch which extends to overhang the entrance and is supported by a Tuscan pillar.

History

This house is one of several houses remaining in East Ottawa which were constructed before 1853. It was the residence of Mrs. Nettie Gray, a widow who had recently moved into the city, from 1902 through about 1908. From 1914 through 1920 it was the residence of Joseph Pearson, a hardware store owner.

Sources:

City directories.

Hart and Mapother, City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois (New York: 1853).

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Dr. Pearl James House

Address: 508 Pearl St.

Area: E Block: 6

Date: 1902

Original Use: RS

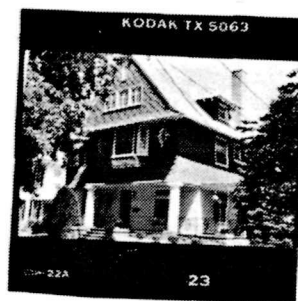
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard+

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



1/23

HABS INVENTORY

Dr. Pearl James House

Description

South-facing, irregularly shaped, two-and-one-half-story wood-frame house with clapboard-sheathed first floor, wood-shingle second floor and gable ends. Rock-faced ashlar coursed limestone foundation. Front door has ornate panels and multiple lights with patterned mullions. Twenty-two-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows with intersecting diagonal mullions, single-light fixed windows with transom lights, and casement windows in gable ends. Hipped roof with multiple gables, shed-roofed rear section, hipped dormers, an octagonal tower roof, exposed rafters, and asbestos fishscale shingles. The gable end attic stories project over the second-floor walls, and are supported by exposed beams. A semi-circular oriel projects over the west side entrance, a hexagonal bay projects from the front gable end and is flanked by two oval windows, a hexagonal two-story bay projects from the east side. A two-story octagonal tower extends from the southwest corner and an entrance porch is recessed beneath the projecting second floor, supported by thick Tuscan columns, and a one-story porch extends from the east side. This is a unusual, well-preserved example of a shingle-style house.

History

This house was built in 1902 for Dr. Pearl James at the cost of \$8,000. Dr. James resided in the house until he left the city in about 1909, when it became the home of Robert L. Smith, a deputy county clerk and later a deputy treasurer.

Sources:

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

"The Year in Review". The Republican Times (Ottawa: January 1, 1903).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Dr. Guy Karr House

Address: 515 Pearl St.

Area: E Block: 13

Date: 1926

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: stucco

Structural System: brick

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



4/12

HABS INVENTORY

Dr. Guy Karr House

Description

North-facing, rectangular, two-story house of structural tile faced with stucco. Foundation not visible, probably poured concrete. Side-lighted front entrance recessed within a centered, two-story bay with an arched opening flanked by twisted columns with modified Corinthian capitals. Six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows, recessed into arched frames on the first-floor facade. Hipped roof has red pantiles and an exterior stuccoed chimney. A stucco stringcourse runs between the floors and decorative shutters flank the front windows.

History

This house was built on part of the E. Y. Griggs house property for a dentist named Guy Karr in 1926.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 520 Pearl St.

Area: E Block: 6

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



1/25

HABS INVENTORY

520 Pearl Street

Description

South-facing, rectangular, two-story wood-frame house with clapboard sheathing and a one-story rear addition. Brick foundation. Offset front entrance with transom light. One-over-one-light double-hung sash, and three-light hopper windows. Front-gable roof with asphalt shingles with unadorned frieze band and cornice, gabled rear addition. Facade-long, one-story front porch with clapboard rail-high walls and a brick foundation.

History

This house was built between 1853 and 1891, probably around 1860. It was the residence of R. L. Smith from 1902 to 1908, and in 1914 it was the home of Walter Hahn, a solicitor for Northern Illinois Light and Telephone Co., of which he had become the assistant general superintendent by 1920.

Sources

City directories.

Hart and Mapother, City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois (New York: 1853).

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Elizabeth Herring House

Address: 529 Pearl St.

Area: E Block: 13

Date: 1925

Original Use: RS

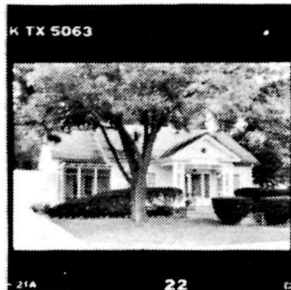
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



20/22

HABS INVENTORY

Elizabeth Herring House

Description

South-facing, rectangular, one-story wood-frame house with clapboard sheathing and small wings on each side. Coursed concrete foundation. Center entrance, two sets of ten-light french doors opening onto each wing's front porch. Double and triple casement windows with six and eight lights. Side-gable roof with flat ceramic tile shingles, and small round-arched dormers. Front gable entrance portico with paired Ionic pillars and a circular window in the gable end. Small porches projecting from the front of each wing, the east covered with exposed rafters. Enclosed rear porch.

History

This house was built in 1926 for Mrs. Elizabeth Herring, a widow retiring to the city. It closely resembles the "Crescent," a house offered in the Sears Roebuck catalog at that time.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 530 Pearl St.

Area: E Block: 6

Date: 1853?91

Original Use: RS

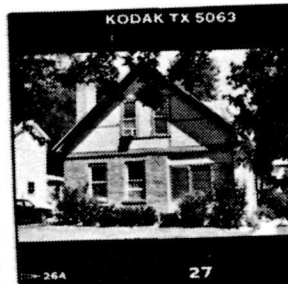
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: brick

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



1/27

HABS INVENTORY

530 Pearl Street

Description

South-facing, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story house with a common-bond brick section wrapped with wood frame, clapboarded sections at the rear and east side. Stone foundation faced with concrete. One-over-one-light double-hung sash, single-light casement and fixed windows. Front gable roof incorporates the brick section with its side and rear additions. It has asphalt shingles, an interior chimney, and half-timbered stucco in the gable end. The front porch is set into the southeast corner under the gable end.

History

This house was built between 1853 and 1891 as a small, one-story brick house with a frame addition in the rear. It was the residence of an interurban trolley motorman named Richard Bowers in 1903. In 1907 it was the home of A. B. Bradish, the owner of a lumber company, who remodelled the house into its present form.

Sources:

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Washington Bushnell House

Address: 628 Pearl St.

Area: E Block: 7

Date: 1868 ?

Original Use: RS

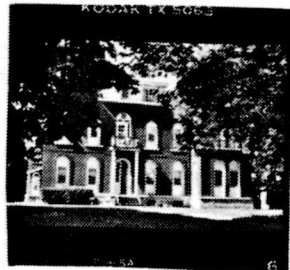
Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: brick

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



2/6

HABS INVENTORY

George Washington Bushnell House

Description

South-facing, irregularly-shaped, two-and-one-half-story house with common-bond brick, load-bearing walls. Ashlar coursed Joliet limestone foundation. Round- and segmental-arch window frames with small one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows surrounded by wood infill. Oval windows in frieze band, some removed for casements inserted in wall dormers. Front round-arched entrance with double doors, others doors have round-arched transom lights. Hipped roof with asphalt shingles and shed-roofed wall dormer additions cut into original cornice, which has paired scroll brackets. Three-story tower at southeast corner has pyramid roof and denticulated stringcourses between stories. Steel-frame two-story porch in rear and one-story hexagonal bays on east side with porch spanning bays. This house is the largest Italianate house in Ottawa, but it was significantly altered when converted to apartments.

History

This house was built between 1868 and 1872 as the residence of George Washington Bushnell, a prominent local attorney, state senator, and Illinois Attorney General. Mr. Bushnell is known for supporting the first state law granting equal rights for women. He resided in the house until his death in 1885, and his widow retained the home until 1907, when it was sold to a banker named Robert Carr. The house was divided into apartments in 1971.

Sources:

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1949).

Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times 1912-14).

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Joseph Schmitz House

Address: 634 Pearl St.

Area: E Block: 7

Date: 1947?49

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: aluminum

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: WGT



2/4

HABS INVENTORY

Joseph Schmitz House

Description

South-facing, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story wood-frame house with aluminum siding. Poured concrete foundation. Six-over-six-light double-hung sash, and single-light fixed window flanked by one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows. Center entrance with Doric columns and pediment; and garage door in west end of facade. Side-gable asbestos-shingled roof with exterior chimney on gable end. This is an example of a Cape Cod colonial revival, postwar house.

History

This house was built by Joseph Schmitz between 1947 and 1949 after his return from the army.

Sources

City directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1948).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Mary Crumpton House

Address: 704 Pearl St.

Area: E Block: 8

Date: 1905?07

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: stucco

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



2/9

HABS INVENTORY

Mary Crumpton House

Description

Facing south, square plan, two stories, two bays. Wood frame with stucco veneer on a concrete block foundation. Four-square plan with dominant gabled dormer with paired casement windows (six lights each). Simple fenestration throughout; leaded glass window above entrance. Hipped roofline with flared eaves and a gable dormer on three facades (south, east and west). East facade bay projection with flat roof. One-story rear addition. Flat-roofed entrance porch with square columns. The building is a variation of an American Four-Square house.

History

This house was probably constructed between 1905 and 1907 for Mrs. Mary Crumpton, a widow who was noted as a prominent Ottawan in her obituary. After her death, the house was purchased by Edward Zilm, a county treasurer.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co. Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: Daniel Mills House

Address: 743 Pearl St.

Area: E Block: 11

Date: 1884?88

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



3/22

HABS INVENTORY

Daniel Mills House

Description

Facing north, square plan, two stories, three bays across. Wood frame with clapboarding on a stone foundation. Symmetrical fenestration: two-over-two-light double-hung-sash windows with classical surrounds; front door with console brackets and transom light. Hipped roof, asphalt shingling, with center brick chimney. Side (west) facade: two-story ell projection, hipped roof. Rear one-story addition. Unique wrap-around porch with corner gabled projection supported by classical columns. Situated on large lot.

History

This house was probably constructed between 1884 and 1888 for Daniel Mills. Mills, an Englishman, was a prosperous farmer in the area, known for introducing Norman and Shire horses to LaSalle County. Besides accumulating property, he was involved in raising stock. On retiring from the farm, he moved into town; specifically, East Ottawa. This seems to have been a trend with farmers in the area with East Ottawa as the preferable in-town location. On Mills' death in 1905, Mrs. Eliza Mills, his widow, resided in the house through the early twentieth century.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: William Sinsel House

Address: 804 Pearl St.

Area: E Block: 9

Date: 1872?78

Original Use: RS

Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



HABS INVENTORY

William Sinsel House

Description

Facing south, rectangular plan, one-and-one-half stories, three bays across. Wood frame with clapboarding on a Joliet limestone foundation now covered with concrete. Fenestration in front gable: three-part window arrangement, round-arched moldings; large, central-arched window flanked by two smaller ones. First story: two-over-two-light double-hung-sash windows with protruding segmental arch surrounds. Door with same surround as windows and transom light inset into segmental arch. Front gable roof with asphalt shingling. Side (west) facade: protruding bay with flat roof, arched windows and panel and spindle details. One story, facade-long porch with dentiled cornice and flat roof. Odd placement on lot (set close to east boundary line) due to underground springs in this section of land. Front gabled cottage style of architecture.

History

This house was the earliest one to be constructed on its block as this east side of East Ottawa was the last to be developed. William Sinsel purchased two lots from W.H.W. Cushman in 1872. The house was constructed by 1878 when Sinsel took out a mortgage from Ottawa Building, Homestead and Savings Association. (The deed mentions a building on the premises.) Sinsel was a carpenter employed with George Jekyll, a carpenter and builder. The Sinsels sold the property to Charles and David McElwain in 1882. John Gamber, a deputy in the office of Probate Clerk, resided there from 1901 to 1908.

Sources

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

Bird's Eye View Map, 1895.

Ottawa: Old and New (Ottawa: The Republican Times, 1912-14).

Land deeds, LaSalle County, 192/261, 194/256, 227/394.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 819 Pearl St.

Area: E Block: 10

Date: 1925

Original Use: RS

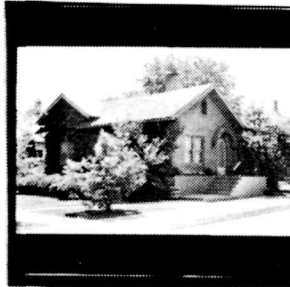
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: brick

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: MKS



3/5

HABS INVENTORY

819 Pearl Street

Description

Facing north, rectangular plan, one story, two bays across. Wood frame sheathed in running bond brick on a brick foundation. Fenestration notable in Revivalistic style windows: paired window, one-over-one-light double-hung sash with brick lintels; Palladian style window, brick arch over center light. Off-centered front gable, with exposed rafters in eaves, on side-gabled roofline. Asphalt shingled roof with center brick chimney. Side (west) facade: belt course, hooded arch over entranceway, fixed arched window in gable. Architecture shows use of the Colonial Revival style on a small scale.

History

This house was constructed by William Clegg in 1925 for his daughter as a wedding present. As his daughter's engagement was broken, the house was sold in 1928 to the Reif family. By 1930, Bertram Buckley, the manager of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, resided at 819 Pearl.

Sources

Abstract of Title, 819 Pearl Street.

City Directories.

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name: V.J. Duncan House

Address: 601 S. Division St.

Area: E Block: 103

Date: 1891?98

Original Use: RS

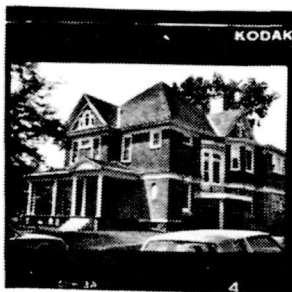
Present Use: RM

Exterior Material: brick+

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



8/4

HABS INVENTORY

V.J. Duncan House

Description

Two-story irregularly massed building with multiple gables and projecting sections, facing east. Exterior material is narrow brick in running bond at first floor, wood shingle at second floor. Brick foundation. Pedimented portico at entrance joins porch which wraps around to south side; porch and portico roof supported by hollow metal Doric columns; raised porch floor; porch ceiling of tongue-in-groove wood members. Entrance: massive oak double doors with applied wood floral trim (behind double screen doors).

Asymmetrical fenestration: one-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows singly and in groups at first floor; upper story has one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows, fixed windows, and casement windows; Palladian windows in projecting gables at east and south sides of building. Two-story bay with gable roof projects from second floor at rear (north) side; smaller bay fitted into ell at second floor created by larger bay; leaded glass transom in smaller bay. Basement windows visible on all sides. Hip roof with gable roofs over projecting sections; roofs covered with asphalt shingle. Exterior decorative features include: concrete string course between basement and first floor; wider belt course between first and second floors; frieze below eaves; wide eaves with cornice; pediment gables; circular brick window surround to right of main entrance; cornice, brackets and dentils on small rear bay. Elaborate gable-roof garage with half-timbering in gable, dormer with casement window, and multiple lights in door panels is located at rear north of lot. South side of house overlooks bluff of Illinois River.

History

Built for Vincent J. Duncan, LaSalle County State's Attorney, by the Sinnott Brothers construction company in the late 1890s. In 1894-95, Duncan was living in a newly-constructed house at the corner of York and Congress; by 1898 he and his wife Francis had moved to this house. In 1922, local architect John Hanifen was commissioned to design interior alterations and improvements (the cost of the remodeling was \$3,000). Duncan was president of the "Home Telephone Company" and, later, the "United Telephone Company"; in the early twentieth century he was vice-president of a LaSalle bank as well as a member of a private banking firm in Utica. The Duncan family inhabited the house until about 1940; it was sold and divided into apartments shortly thereafter.

Sources

Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49). "Suggested alterations to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. V.J. Duncan/ Ottawa, Illinois/ John Hanifen, Architect/ Nertney Building/ Ottawa," (in possession of current owner). City directories. Philip E. Vierling, Hiking the Illinois & Michigan Canal vol. I, part D (Chicago, 1986):341.

HABS SURVEY

Ottawa, Illinois

1987

Name:

Address: 620 Shabbona St.

Area: E Block: 103

Date: 1860s

Original Use: RS

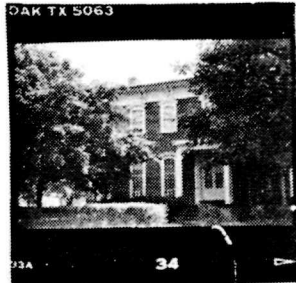
Present Use: RS

Exterior Material: clapboard

Structural System: wood frame

Architect:

Surveyor: JCL



7/34

HABS INVENTORY

Charles E. Smith House

Description

Large two-story rectangular Italianate house with multiple rear rectangular additions, facing west. Wood-frame construction sheathed with clapboard. Stone foundations faced with concrete. Entrance at facade right (south): small porch with portico supported by square, indented columns. Inset double doors with panel moldings (fronted by screened doors); transom; molded side panels; elaborate surround. Two arched six-over-nine-light double-hung-sash windows on first floor to left of entrance; three six-over-six-light double-hung-sash windows symmetrically placed at second story. One-story bay at south side has nine-light windows with leaded glass in transoms; two-story bay at north side has arched windows. Flat roof covered with asphalt shingle. Decorative features include: paired brackets in wide frieze at eaves; drop pendills on brackets; hoodmolds over windows; cornice and dentils between first and second stories of north bay; odd window feature -- lower center light outlined with heavier mullions; turned wood ornamentation. House situated on east bluff of Fox River; initially it had an unobstructed view of the river (there are now houses between this building and the river).

History

Built in the 1860s. Several rear additions in place by 1891. Porch originally wrapped around southwest corner of facade, meeting bay at south side, until after 1950. In the late 1860s and early 1870s Edward Eames resided here; in the 1890s this was the home of Judge Frank P. Snyder. Charles E. Smith, a bookkeeper (later a "sand.", according to the city directory), moved here with his wife, Belle, in 1902. The Smiths occupied the house into the 1920s; from the 1930s to the 1950s Elda L. Smith (probably their daughter) lived here.

Sources

Maps: "City of Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois," (New York: Messrs Hart and Mapother, 1853); Sanborn Map Co., Ottawa, Illinois (New York: 1891, 1898, 1907, 1913, 1925-49).

City directories.

Philip E. Vierling, Hiking the Illinois & Michigan Canal vol.I, part D (Chicago, 1986):341.

SURVEY FORMS: WEST OTTAWA

The Survey Form

The survey form used certain abbreviations, codes, and conventions, explained below.

Name: The name of the house is that of the original owner, where that information can be determined.

Area: "W" signifies West Ottawa, "E" signifies East Ottawa.

Block: The city block number, as assigned on plats.

Date: The date of construction. A question mark in the middle of the date indicates that the date is unknown, but it is between two known years. A hyphen indicates that construction spanned two known years. A comma indicates two stages of construction. A question mark at the end indicates that it is an uncertain exact date. A > symbol indicates construction occurred after that year. "Ca." after a year indicates an approximate date. "Pre" after a year indicates that construction occurred before that year.

Original and Present Uses: The following codes have been used:

- C= commercial
- CA= commercial, automobile-related
- CI= commercial-industrial
- CR= commercial, retail
- EC= church
- EP= church-related
- ER= church-related residence
- G= garage
- M= mixed use
- MR= mixed retail, residential
- PO= public organization
- PS= school
- R= residential
- RC= residential, carriage house
- RM= residential, multi-family
- RS= residential, single-family
- V= vacant

Surveyor: The HABS historian who collected the information.

- JCL= Jeanne C. Lawrence
- MKS= Mary K. Shipe
- WGT= William G. Taft

Photographs are attached and identified by roll and frame (e.g., 18/10). Negatives are filed at the Library of Congress, Washington, DC. Photographs missing from entries indicate that those buildings were selected for inventory, and the photograph is attached to that form.

Post-1949: A list of buildings in each survey area that were constructed after 1949 follows the survey forms.

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 707 Chestnut St.
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 95
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: MKS



18/17

Name:
Address: 709 Chestnut St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 95
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

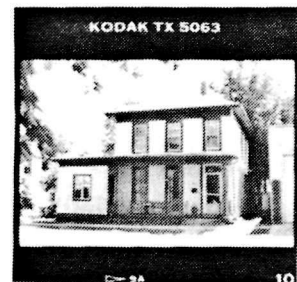


18/16

Name:
Address: 712 Chestnut St.
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 94
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



18/10

Name: Ernest Claus House
Address: 715 Chestnut St.
Date: 1908?09 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 95
Present Use: RS

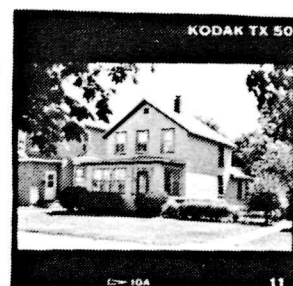
Surveyor: MKS

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: John Walter House
Address: 719 Chestnut St.
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: brick
Architect: Surveyor: MKS

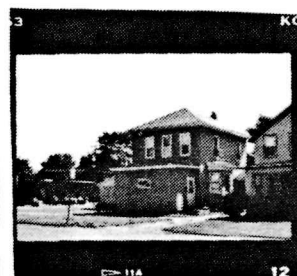
Name: Area: W
Address: 720 Chestnut St. Block: 94
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT

Name: Area: W
Address: 722 Chestnut St. Block: 94
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS Present Use: RM
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT



18/11

Name: Schaefer's Hall
Address: 729 Chestnut St.
Date: 1874/96 Original Use: C? Present Use: CR
Exterior Material: formstone+
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS

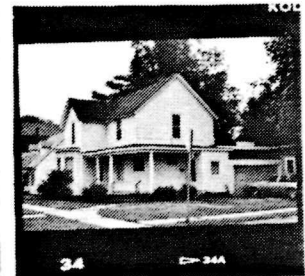


18/12

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

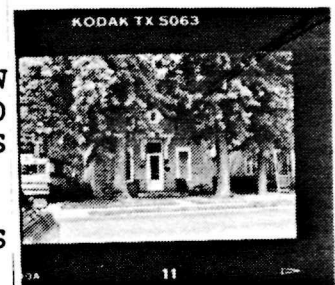
Name: Area: W
Address: 801 Chestnut St. Block: 80
Date: 1898?07 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT

Name: Area: W
Address: 809 Chestnut St. Block: 80
Date: 1898?07 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT



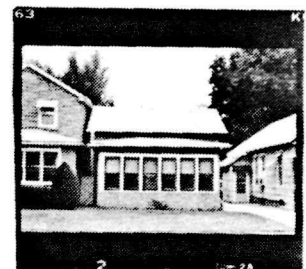
16/34

Name: Joseph Futterer House Area: W
Address: 811 Chestnut St. Block: 80
Date: 1853?78 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



21/11

Name: Area: W
Address: 813 Chestnut St. Block: 80
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT



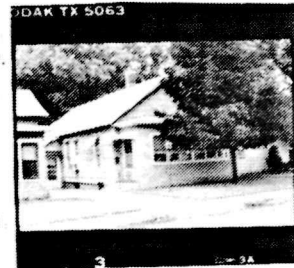
17/2

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 817 Chestnut St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 80
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

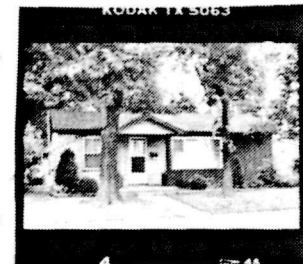


17/3

Name:
Address: 819 Chestnut St.
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 80
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

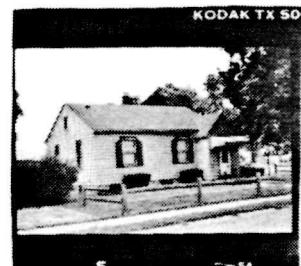


17/4

Name:
Address: 822 Chestnut St.
Date: 1851?57 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: brick
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 81
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



17/5

Name:
Address: 823 Chestnut St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 80
Present Use: RS

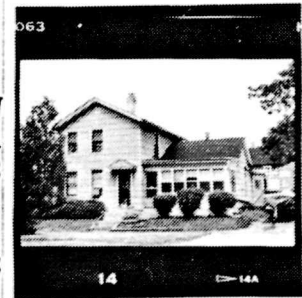
Surveyor: WGT

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 828 Chestnut St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 81
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

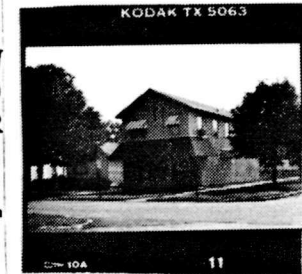


17/14

Name:
Address: 900 Chestnut St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: C?
Exterior Material: w. vt.sid.
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 70
Present Use: MR

Surveyor: WGT

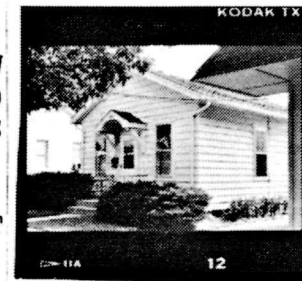


14/11

Name:
Address: 904 Chestnut St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 70
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



14/12

Name:
Address: 908 Chestnut St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 70
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

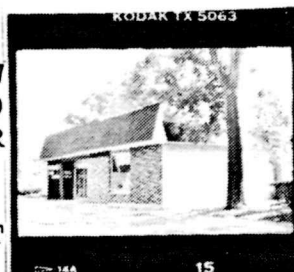


14/13

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

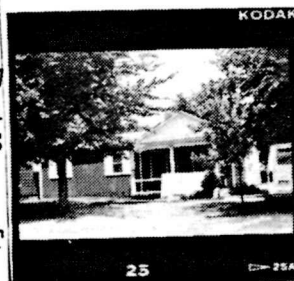
Name: Frank Steinbach House
Address: 916 Chestnut St.
Date: 1908?09 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:
Area: W
Block: 70
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS

Name:
Address: 920 Chestnut St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: C?
Exterior Material: clapboard+
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:
Area: W
Block: 70
Present Use: CR
Surveyor: WGT



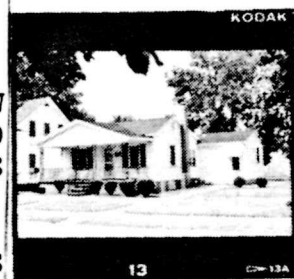
14/15

Name:
Address: 1006 Chestnut St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: w. vt.sid.
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:
Area: W
Block: 51
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: WGT



13/25

Name:
Address: 1007 Chestnut St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:
Area: W
Block: 50
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS



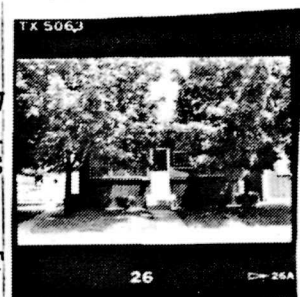
13/13

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 1012 Chestnut St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 51
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

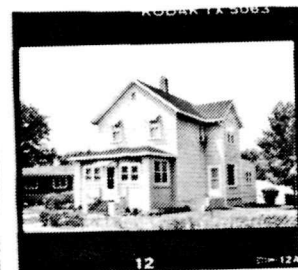


13/26

Name:
Address: 1019 Chestnut St.
Date: 1907?13 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 50
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

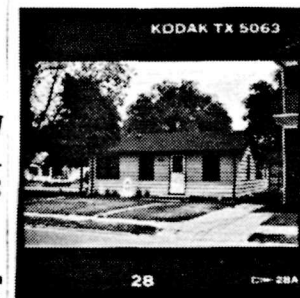


13/12

Name:
Address: 1020 Chestnut St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: CR
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 51
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



13/28

Name:
Address: 1024 Chestnut St.
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 51
Present Use: RS

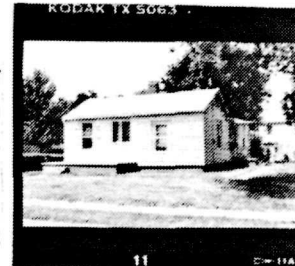
Surveyor: WGT

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 1025 Chestnut St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 50
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

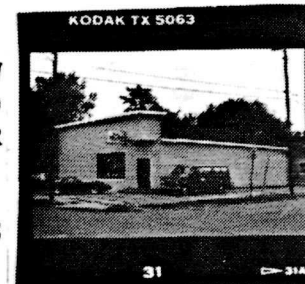


13/11

Name:
Address: 1100 Chestnut St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: CR
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 40
Present Use: CR

Surveyor: MKS



9/31

Name:
Address: 1103 Chestnut St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 41
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

Name: T.J. Carew House
Address: 1110 Chestnut St.
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

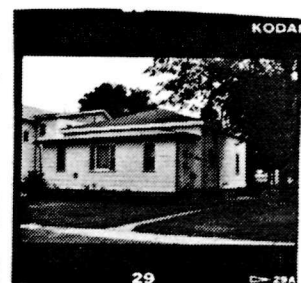
Area: W
Block: 40
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Area: W
Address: 1111 Chestnut St. Block: 41
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL

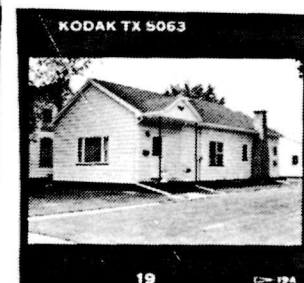
Name: Area: W
Address: 1116 Chestnut St. Block: 40
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



9/29

Name: Area: W
Address: 1117 Chestnut St. Block: 41
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL

Name: Area: W
Address: 1119 Chestnut St. Block: 41
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



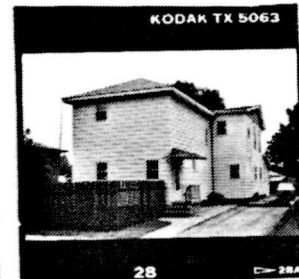
10/19

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 1128 Chestnut St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 40
Present Use: M?

Surveyor: MKS

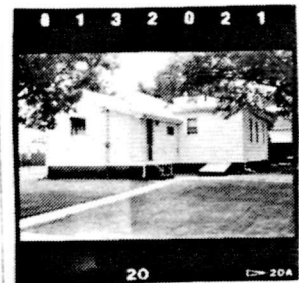


9/28

Name:
Address: 1129 Chestnut St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 41
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



10/20

Name:
Address: 1200 Chestnut St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: CR
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 21
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



9/18

Name:
Address: 1206 Chestnut St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: CR
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 21
Present Use: CR

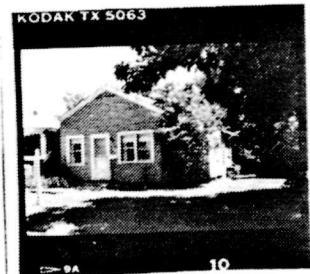
Surveyor: JCL

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 710 Mulberry St.
Date: 1898?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 97
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



19/10

Name:
Address: 712 Mulberry St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 97
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

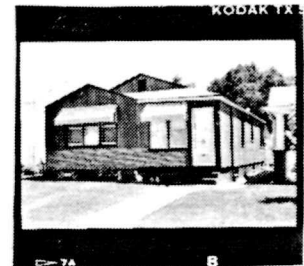


19/9

Name:
Address: 714 Mulberry St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: w. vt.sid.
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 97
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

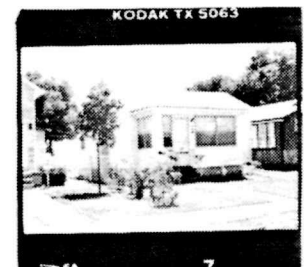


19/8

Name:
Address: 718 Mulberry St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 97
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

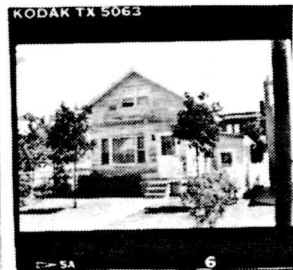


19/7

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Peter Diederich House
Address: 721 Mulberry St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT

Name: Area: W
Address: 722 Mulberry St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



19/6

Name: Area: W
Address: 723 Mulberry St.
Date: 1891?98 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT



19/21

Name: Area: W
Address: 809 Mulberry St.
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL



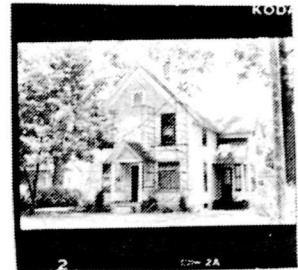
15/29

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 812 Mulberry St.
Date: 1891?98 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 78
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

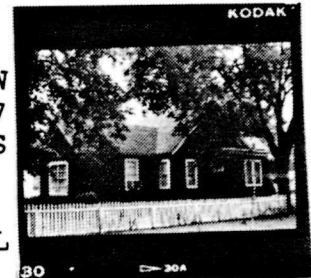


16/2

Name:
Address: 813 Mulberry St.
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 77
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



15/30

Name: August Keonig House
Address: 820 Mulberry St.
Date: 1891?98 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 78
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: WGT

Name: David B. Snow House
Address: 906 Mulberry St.
Date: 1914 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 73
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 914 Mulberry St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 73
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



15/3

Name: John Dougherty
Address: 915 Mulberry St.
Date: 1900? Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

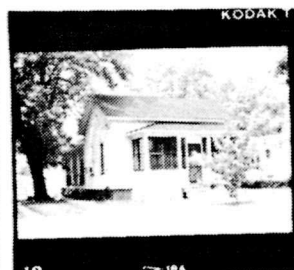
Area: W
Block: 74
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

Name:
Address: 917 Mulberry St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 74
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

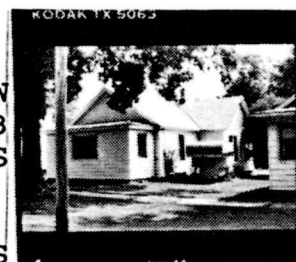


15/18

Name:
Address: 920 Mulberry St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 73
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



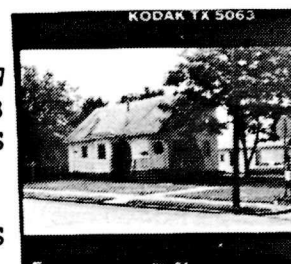
15/4

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 924 Mulberry St.
Date: 1907?13 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 73
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



15/5

Name:
Address: 929 Mulberry St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

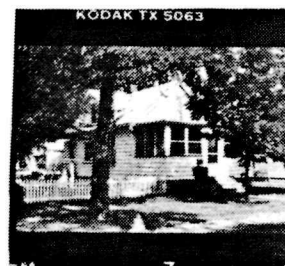
Area: W
Block: 74
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

Name:
Address: 1001 Mulberry St.
Date: 1895?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 47
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



12/7

Name:
Address: 1011 Mulberry St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 47
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

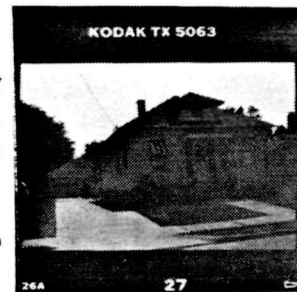


12/8

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

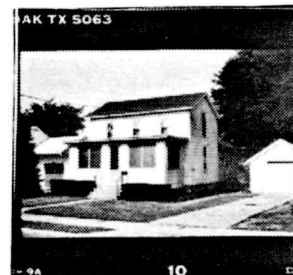
Name: Area: W
Address: 1012 Mulberry St. Block: 48
Date: 1910 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL

Name: Area: W
Address: 1014 Mulberry St. Block: 48
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT



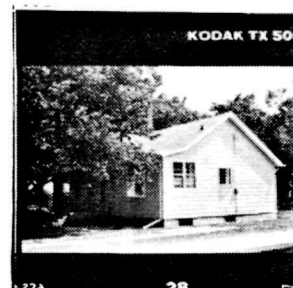
12/27

Name: Area: W
Address: 1019 Mulberry St. Block: 47
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



12/10

Name: Area: W
Address: 1022 Mulberry St. Block: 48
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT



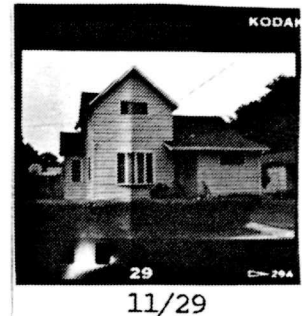
12/28

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 1103 Mulberry St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 44
Present Use: RS

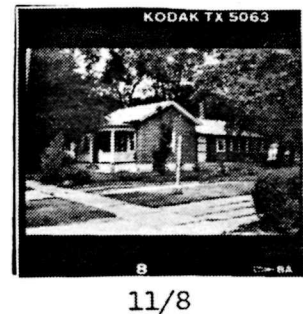
Surveyor: WGT



Name:
Address: 1110 Mulberry St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 43
Present Use: RS

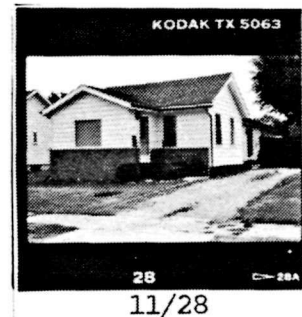
Surveyor: JCL



Name:
Address: 1113 Mulberry St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 44
Present Use: RS

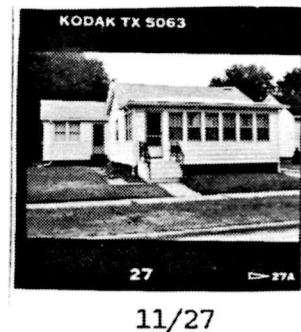
Surveyor: WGT



Name:
Address: 1115 Mulberry St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 44
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 1117 Mulberry St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 44
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

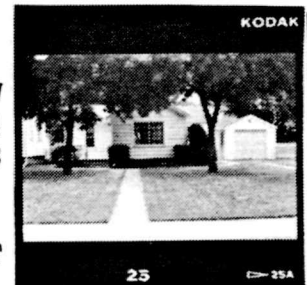


11/26

Name:
Address: 1121 Mulberry St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 44
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

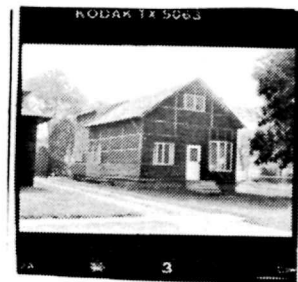


11/25

Name:
Address: 1124 Mulberry St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: tarpaper
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 43
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



21/3

Name: Joseph Hohlman House
Address: 1126 Mulberry St.
Date: 1924 ? Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: brick
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 43
Present Use: RS

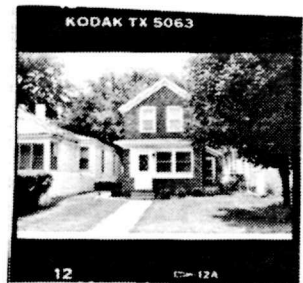
Surveyor: JCL

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Area: W
Address: 803 Pine St. Block: 78
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick+
Structural System: brick
Architect: Surveyor: WGT

Name: Area: W
Address: 807 Pine St. Block: 78
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT

Name: Area: W
Address: 811 Pine St. Block: 78
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT



16/12

Name: Area: W
Address: 813 Pine St. Block: 78
Date: 1907?13 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT



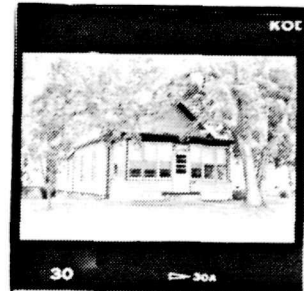
16/11

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 816 Pine St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 79
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

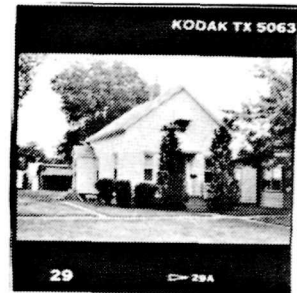


16/29

Name:
Address: 818 Pine St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 79
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

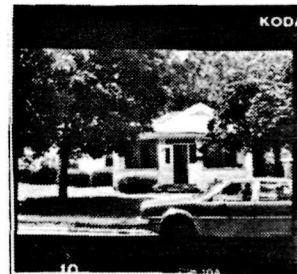


16/28

Name:
Address: 819 Pine St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 78
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

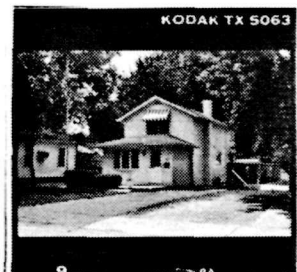


16/10

Name:
Address: 823 Pine St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 78
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



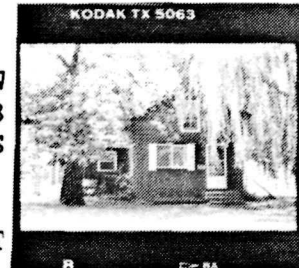
16/9

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 827 Pine St.
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: w. vt.sid.
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 78
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

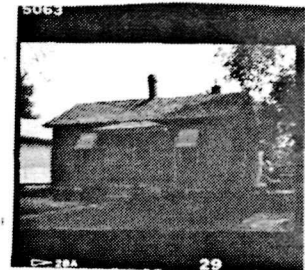


16/8

Name:
Address: 916 Pine St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 72
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

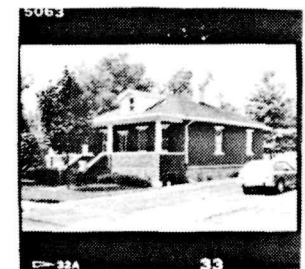


14/29

Name:
Address: 917 Pine St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: brick
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 73
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

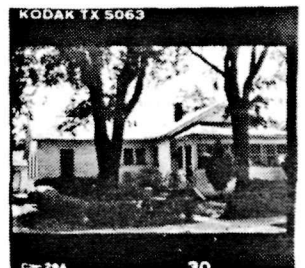


14/33

Name:
Address: 918 Pine St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 72
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

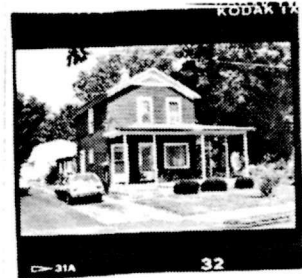


14/30

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 919 Pine St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

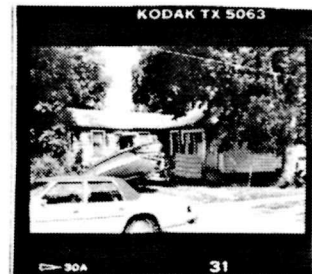
Area: W
Block: 73
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS



14/32

Name:
Address: 921 Pine St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos+
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

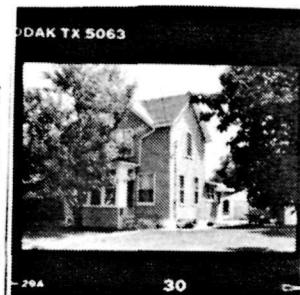
Area: W
Block: 73
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS



14/31

Name:
Address: 1008 Pine St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 49
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS



12/30

Name:
Address: 1011 Pine St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 48
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: WGT



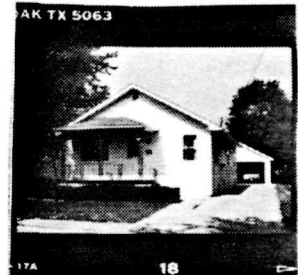
12/19

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 1013 Pine St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 48
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

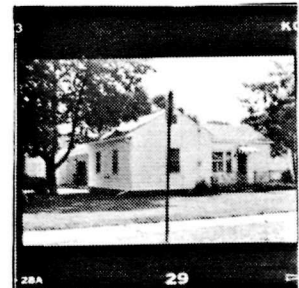


12/18

Name:
Address: 1028 Pine St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 49
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

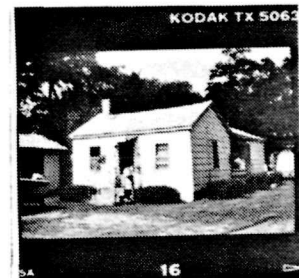


12/29

Name:
Address: 1029 Pine St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 48
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



12/16

Name:
Address: 1110 Pine St.
Date: 1895?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 42
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



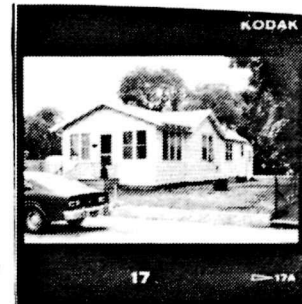
10/31

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 1111 Pine St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 43
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

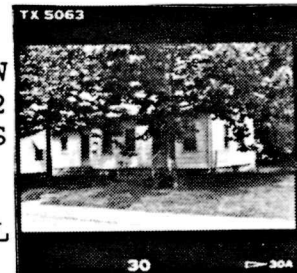


11/17

Name:
Address: 1114 Pine St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 42
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

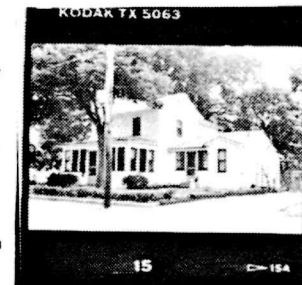


10/30

Name:
Address: 1117 Pine St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 43
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

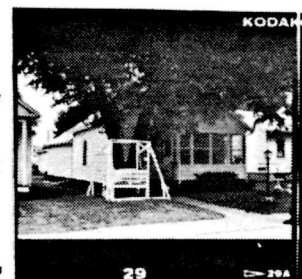


11/15

Name:
Address: 1120 Pine St.
Date: 1895?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 42
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



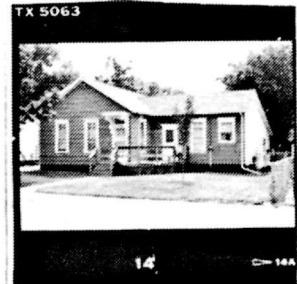
10/29

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 1123 Pine St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 43
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

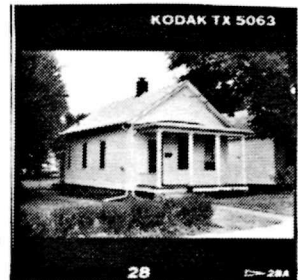


11/14

Name:
Address: 1124 Pine St.
Date: 1895?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 42
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

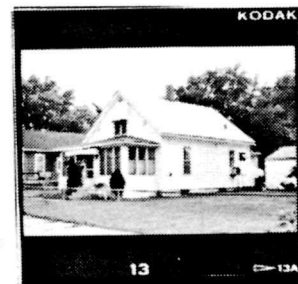


10/28

Name:
Address: 1125 Pine St.
Date: 1895?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 43
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

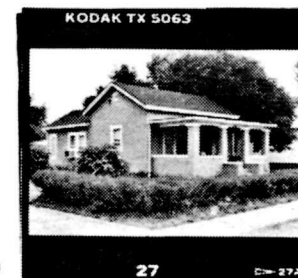


11/13

Name:
Address: 1130 Pine St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 42
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



10/27

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 708 Poplar St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 98
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



19/29

Name: M. P. McLaughlin House
Address: 714 Poplar St.
Date: 1895?02 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

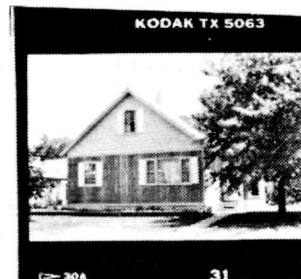
Area: W
Block: 98
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

Name:
Address: 720 Poplar St.
Date: 1895?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: w. vt.sid.
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 98
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

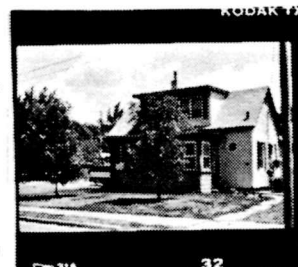


19/31

Name:
Address: 722 Poplar St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 98
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



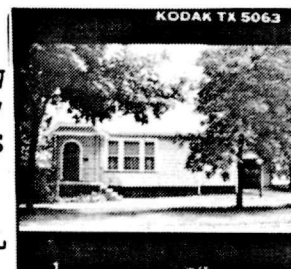
19/32

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 812 Poplar St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 77
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



16/1

Name:
Address: 816 Poplar St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 77
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

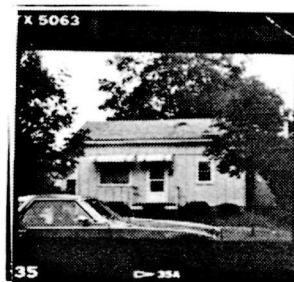


15/36

Name:
Address: 820 Poplar St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: w. shingle
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 77
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



15/35

Name:
Address: 914 Poplar St.
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 74
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



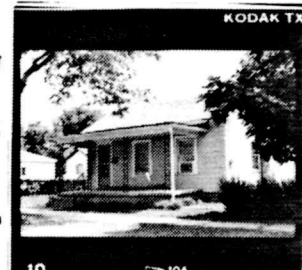
15/11

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 918 Poplar St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 74
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

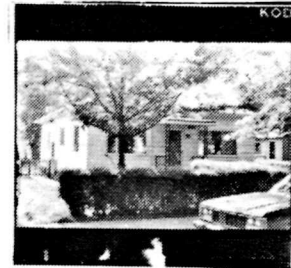


15/10

Name:
Address: 1006 Poplar St.
Date: 1895pre Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 47
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

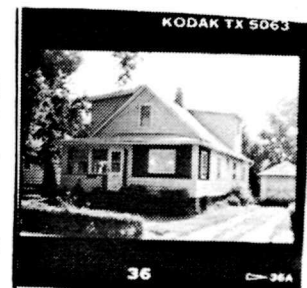


12/1

Name:
Address: 1018 Poplar St.
Date: 1895> Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 47
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

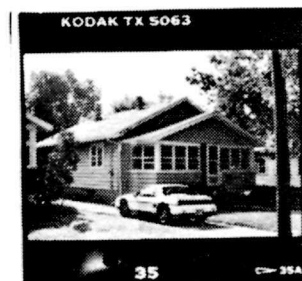


11/36

Name:
Address: 1020 Poplar St.
Date: 1929 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 47
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

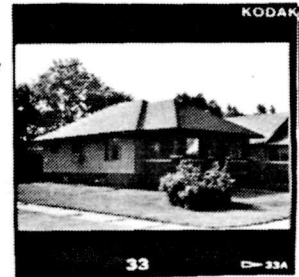


11/35

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Charles A. Robinson House
Address: 1022 Poplar St.
Date: 1929 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT

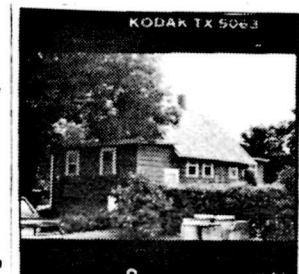
Name:
Address: 1024 Poplar St.
Date: 1895> Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



11/33

Name:
Address: 1118 Poplar St.
Date: 1915 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL

Name:
Address: 1208 Poplar St.
Date: 1895> Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL



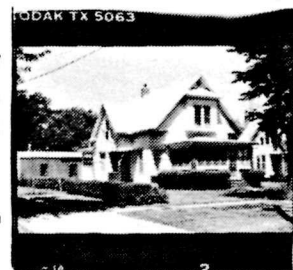
9/0

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Area: W
Address: 709 Sycamore St. Block: 96
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: brick
Architect: Surveyor: MKS

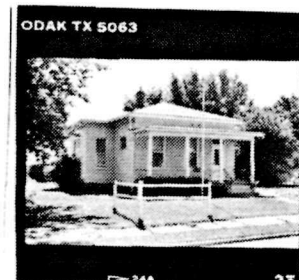
Name: (Jacob Zeller House) Area: W
Address: 712 Sycamore St. Block: 95
Date: 1851?59 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS

Name: Area: W
Address: 715 Sycamore St. Block: 96
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT



19/2

Name: Area: W
Address: 718 Sycamore St. Block: 95
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



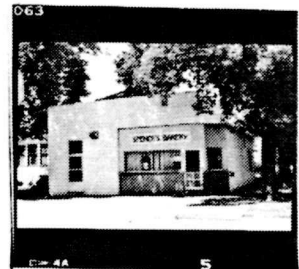
18/25

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: John Hamalle House
Address: 721 Sycamore St.
Date: 1853?78 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:
Area: W
Block: 96
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS

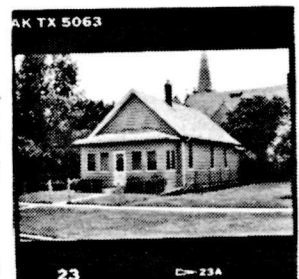
Name: (Hess Bakery)
Address: 723 Sycamore St.
Date: 1853?84 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:
Area: W
Block: 96
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS

Name:
Address: 727 Sycamore St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: C?
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:
Area: W
Block: 96
Present Use: CR
Surveyor: WGT



19/5

Name:
Address: 809 Sycamore St.
Date: 1891?98 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:
Area: W
Block: 79
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS



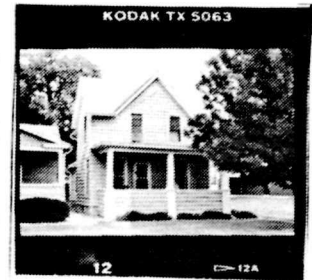
16/23

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 814 Sycamore St.
Date: 1898?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 80
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: WGT



17/12

Name: Lewis Lewis House
Address: 815 Sycamore St.
Date: 1869?86 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

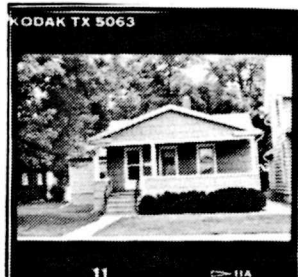
Area: W
Block: 79
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

Name:
Address: 816 Sycamore St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 80
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



17/11

Name:
Address: 819 Sycamore St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 79
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



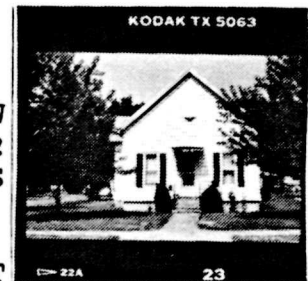
16/25

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 903 Sycamore St.
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 72
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

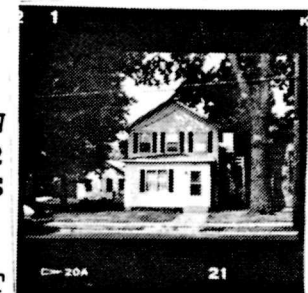


14/23

Name:
Address: 923 Sycamore St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 72
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



14/21

Name: E. O. Turk Building
Address: 925 Sycamore St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: C?
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

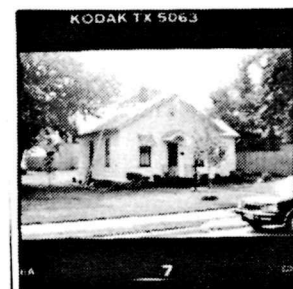
Area: W
Block: 72
Present Use: CR

Surveyor: WGT

Name:
Address: 1008 Sycamore St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 50
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



21/7

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 1010 Sycamore St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 50
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

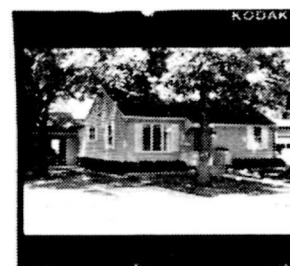


13/18

Name:
Address: 1011 Sycamore St.
Date: 1947 ? Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 49
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

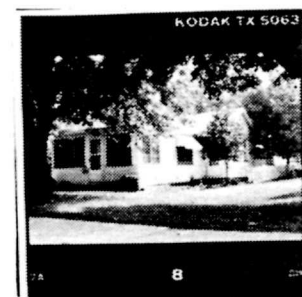


13/1

Name:
Address: 1012 Sycamore St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 50
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

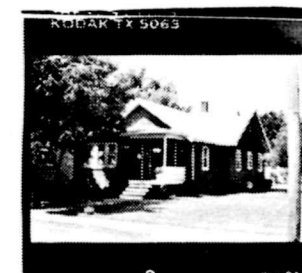


21/8

Name:
Address: 1021 Sycamore St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 49
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



13/3

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 1027 Sycamore St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 49
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

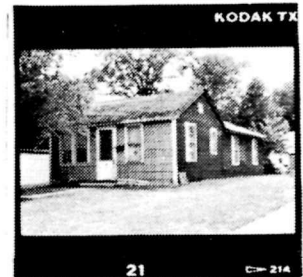


13/4

Name:
Address: 1107 Sycamore St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 42
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

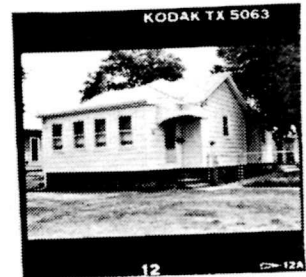


10/21

Name:
Address: 1110 Sycamore St.
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 41
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

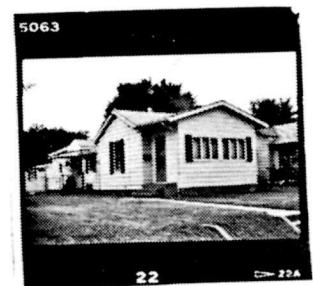


10/12

Name:
Address: 1111 Sycamore St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 42
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



10/22

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 1113 Sycamore St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 42
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



10/23

Name:
Address: 1118 Sycamore St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 41
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

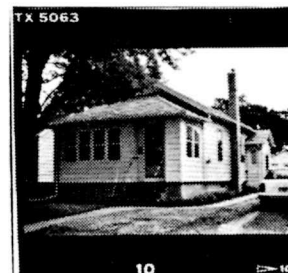


10/11

Name:
Address: 1122 Sycamore St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 41
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

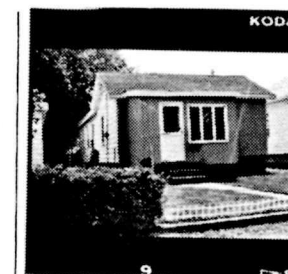


10/10

Name:
Address: 1124 Sycamore St.
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: w. vt.sid.
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 41
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



10/9

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 1126 Sycamore St.
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 41
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



10/8

Name:
Address: 1130 Sycamore St.
Date: 1925 Original Use: MR
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

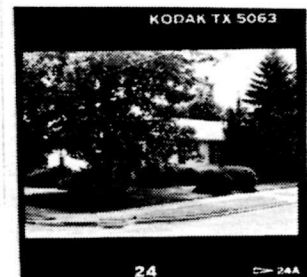
Area: W
Block: 41
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

Name:
Address: 1131 Sycamore St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 42
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



10/24

Name:
Address: 510 W. Jackson St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 70
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 511 W. Jackson St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 81
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

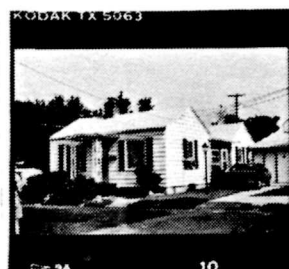


17/18

Name:
Address: 512 W. Jackson St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 70
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

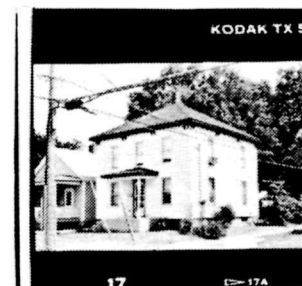


14/10

Name:
Address: 515 W. Jackson St.
Date: 1891?98 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 81
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

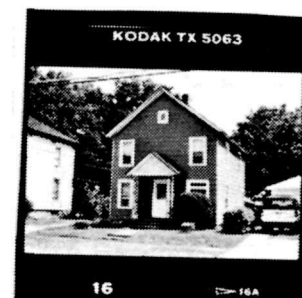


17/17

Name:
Address: 519 W. Jackson St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 81
Present Use: RS

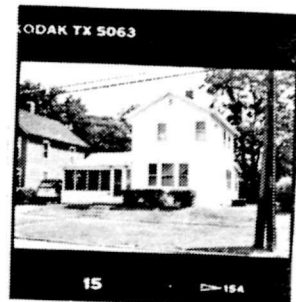
Surveyor: MKS



17/16

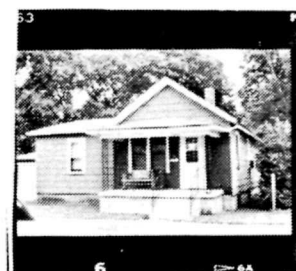
HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Area: W
Address: 525 W. Jackson St. Block: 81
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



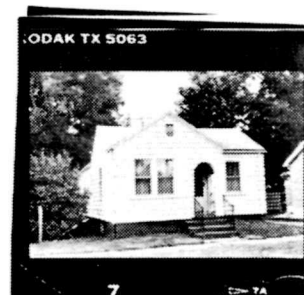
17/15

Name: Area: W
Address: 607 W. Jackson St. Block: 80
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT



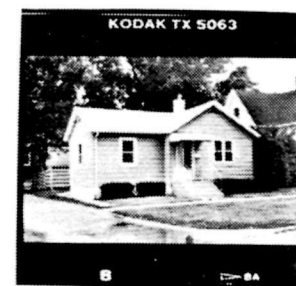
17/6

Name: Area: W
Address: 615 W. Jackson St. Block: 80
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT



17/7

Name: Area: W
Address: 619 W. Jackson St. Block: 80
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT



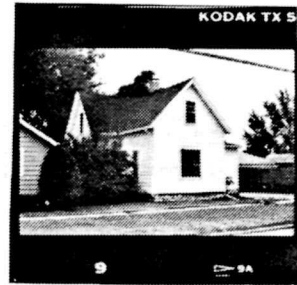
17/8

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 621 W. Jackson St.
Date: 1898?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 80
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

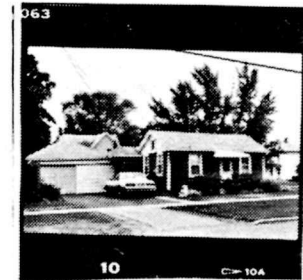


17/9

Name:
Address: 629 W. Jackson St.
Date: 1898?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 80
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

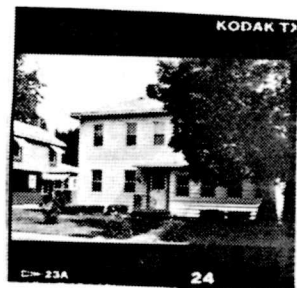


17/10

Name:
Address: 708 W. Jackson St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 72
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



14/24

Name:
Address: 712 W. Jackson St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 72
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



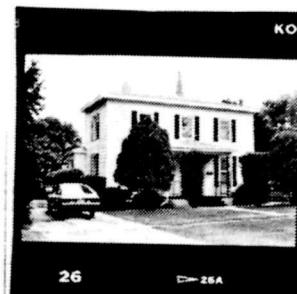
14/25

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 713 W. Jackson St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 79
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



16/26

Name:
Address: 718 W. Jackson St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 72
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: WGT

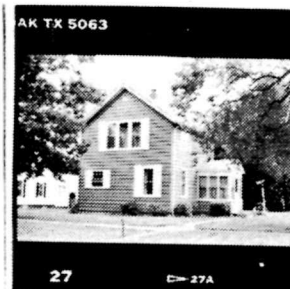


14/26

Name:
Address: 721 W. Jackson St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 79
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

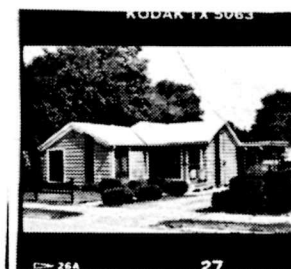


16/27

Name:
Address: 724 W. Jackson St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 72
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

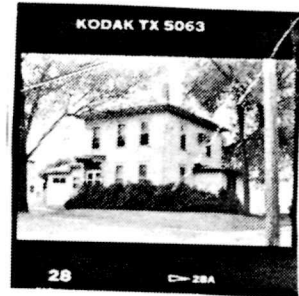


14/27

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

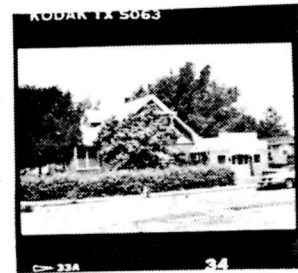
Name: Area: W
Address: 728 W. Jackson St. Block: 72
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT

Name: Area: W
Address: 729 W. Jackson St. Block: 79
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS Present Use: RM
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



16/28

Name: Area: W
Address: 800 W. Jackson St. Block: 73
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS Present Use: MR
Exterior Material: brick+
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



14/34

Name: Area: W
Address: 806 W. Jackson St. Block: 73
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



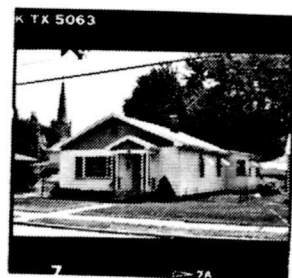
14/35

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 807 W. Jackson St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 78
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

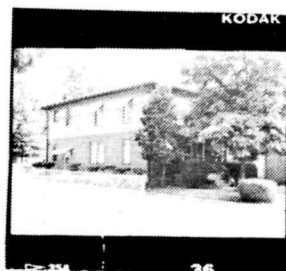


16/7

Name: F. Scherer Apartment Building
Address: 812-14 W. Jackson St.
Date: 1922 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick+
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 73
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: MKS

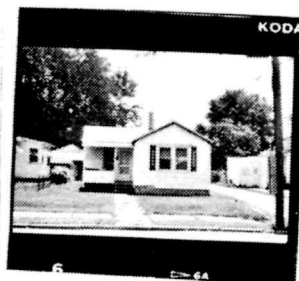


14/36

Name:
Address: 813 W. Jackson St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 78
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

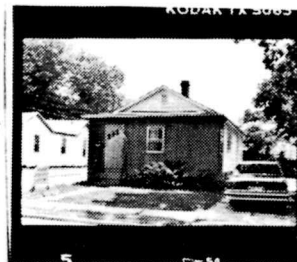


16/6

Name:
Address: 819 W. Jackson St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 78
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



16/5

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Area: W
Address: 820 W. Jackson St. Block: 73
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



15/0

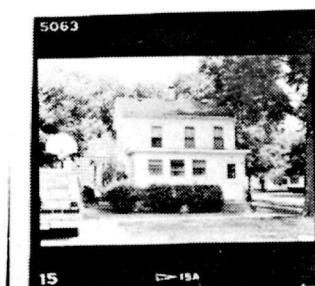
Name: Ulick Burke House Area: W
Address: 825 W. Jackson St. Block: 78
Date: 1858?60 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: brick
Architect: Surveyor: WGT

Name: Area: W
Address: 830 W. Jackson St. Block: 73
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



15/1

Name: Area: W
Address: 900 W. Jackson St. Block: 74
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT

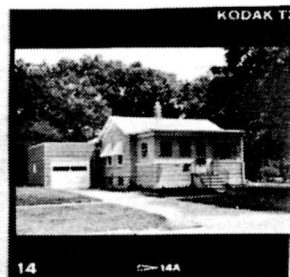


15/15

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

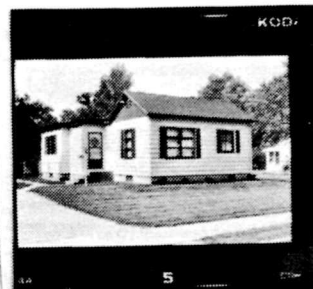
Name: Area: W
Address: 903 W. Jackson St. Block: 77
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT

Name: Area: W
Address: 908 W. Jackson St. Block: 74
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT



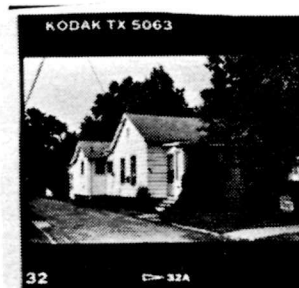
15/14

Name: Area: W
Address: 909 W. Jackson St. Block: 77
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL



21/5

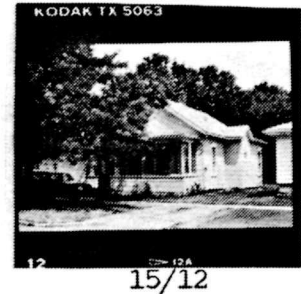
Name: Area: W
Address: 919 W. Jackson St. Block: 77
Date: 1898?07 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL



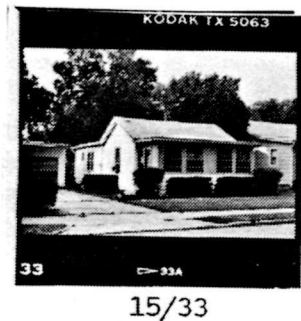
15/32

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

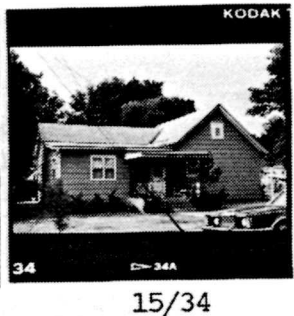
Name: Area: W
Address: 922 W. Jackson St. Block: 74
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT



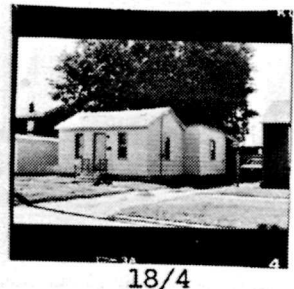
Name: Area: W
Address: 925 W. Jackson St. Block: 77
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL



Name: Area: W
Address: 931 W. Jackson St. Block: 77
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL



Name: Area: W
Address: 515 W. Jefferson St. Block: 94
Date: 1898?07 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT

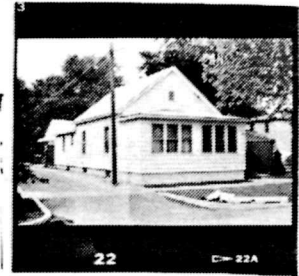


HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 516 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W/
Block: 81
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

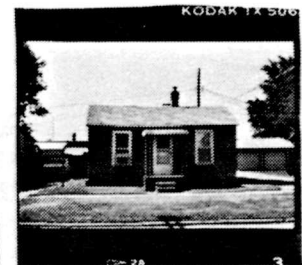


17/22

Name:
Address: 517 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1898?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: w. vt.sid.
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 94
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

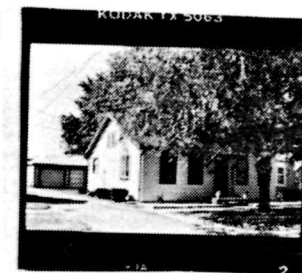


18/3

Name:
Address: 519 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 94
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



18/2

Name:
Address: 523 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 94
Present Use: CR

Surveyor: WGT



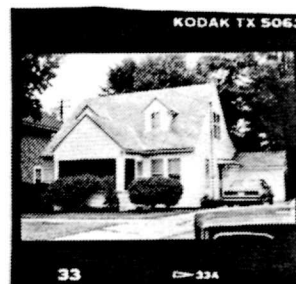
18/1

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 610 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 80
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

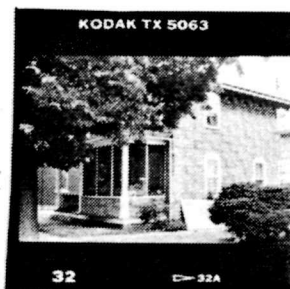


16/32

Name:
Address: 612 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 80
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: WGT



16/31

Name: Burns Machine Company
Address: 613 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: CI
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: brick
Architect:

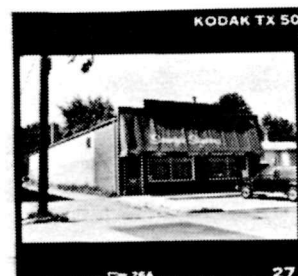
Area: W
Block: 95
Present Use: CR

Surveyor: MKS

Name:
Address: 615 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: CI
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 95
Present Use: CR

Surveyor: MKS



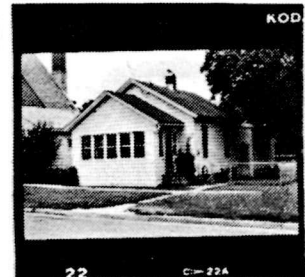
18/27

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church Area: W
Address: 622 W. Jefferson St. Block: 80
Date: 1881 Original Use: EC Present Use: EC
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: brick
Architect: Surveyor: WGT

Name: (Jacob Christmann House) Area: W
Address: 627 W. Jefferson St. Block: 95
Date: 1851?52 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS

Name: Area: W
Address: 710 W. Jefferson St. Block: 79
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS

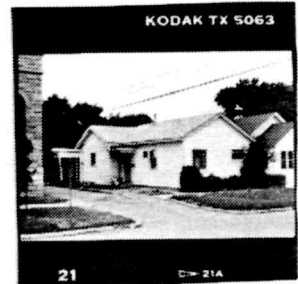


16/22

Name: Area: W
Address: 711 W. Jefferson St. Block: 96
Date: 1922 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Area: W
Address: 712 W. Jefferson St. Block: 79
Date: 1891?98 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS

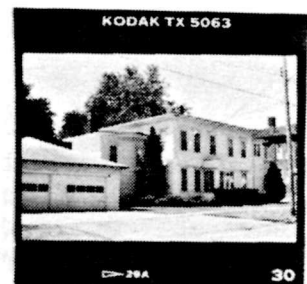


16/21

Name: St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church Area: W
Address: 720 W. Jefferson St. Block: 79
Date: 1893-98 Original Use: EC Present Use: EC
Exterior Material: stone*
Structural System: stone
Architect: Surveyor: WGT

Name: St. Patrick's Rectory (Roman Catholic) Area: W
Address: 726 W. Jefferson St. Block: 79
Date: 1926 Original Use: ER Present Use: ER
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: brick
Architect: Surveyor: WGT

Name: Area: W
Address: 727 W. Jefferson St. Block: 96
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT

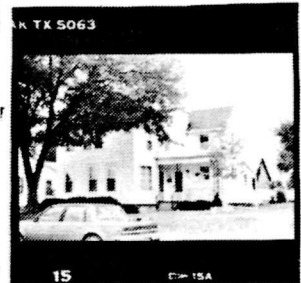


18/30

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: St. Patrick's Parochial School
Address: 801 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1912 Original Use: EP Present Use: EP
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: brick
Architect: Surveyor: JCL

Name:
Address: 814 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT



16/15

Name: Goodley A. Schwarzwald House
Address: 815 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1916 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT

Name:
Address: 816 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 817 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 97
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



19/17

Name:
Address: 819 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1898?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: w. vt.sid.
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 97
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

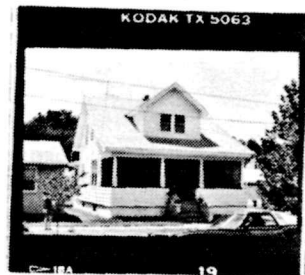


19/18

Name: Zion Evangelical Church Parsonage
Address: 820 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1870?75 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 78
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

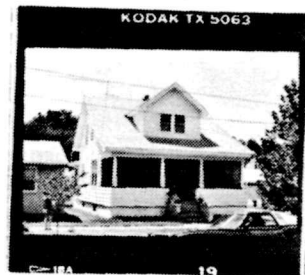


19/19

Name:
Address: 823 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1907?13 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 97
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 829 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 97
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

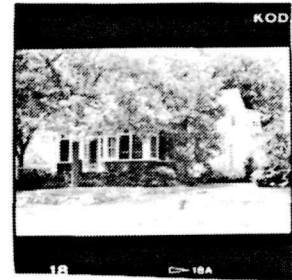


19/20

Name:
Address: 830 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1907?13 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 78
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

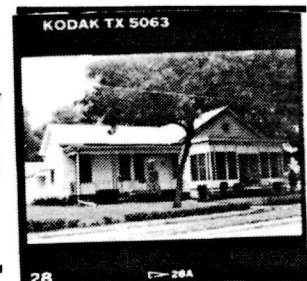


16/18

Name:
Address: 900 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1890 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 77
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

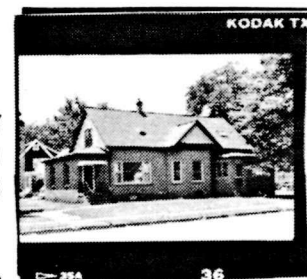


15/28

Name:
Address: 901 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 98
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



19/36

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 908 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 77
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

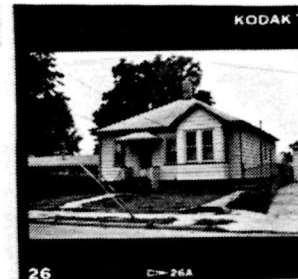


15/27

Name:
Address: 912 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 77
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



15/26

Name:
Address: 913 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 98
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

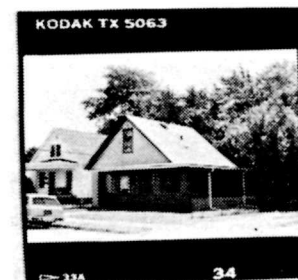


19/35

Name:
Address: 917 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 98
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



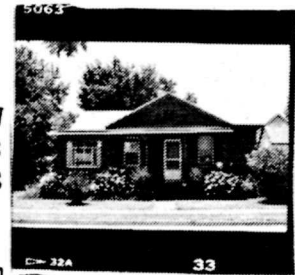
19/34

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 921 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 98
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

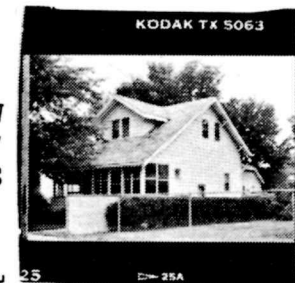


19/33

Name:
Address: 928 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1925 ? Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 77
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

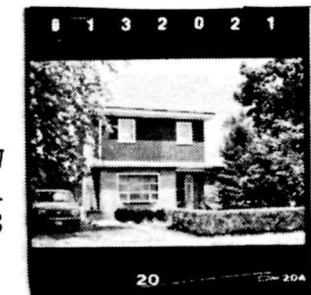


15/25

Name:
Address: 930 W. Jefferson St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 77
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



13/20

Name:
Address: 504 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: w. vt.sid+
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 51
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 508 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 51
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



13/21

Name:
Address: 514 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 51
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

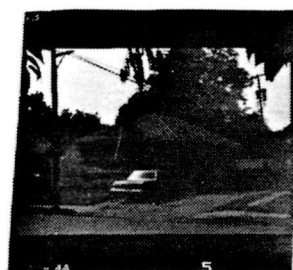


13/22

Name:
Address: 515 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 70
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



14/5

Name:
Address: 519 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 70
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Area: W
Address: 522 W. Lafayette St. Block: 51
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL

Name: Area: W
Address: 523 W. Lafayette St. Block: 70
Date: 1929 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL

Name: Area: W
Address: 525 W. Lafayette St. Block: 70
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: CA Present Use: CA
Exterior Material: brick/cmu
Structural Material: brick/cmu
Architect: Surveyor: WGT



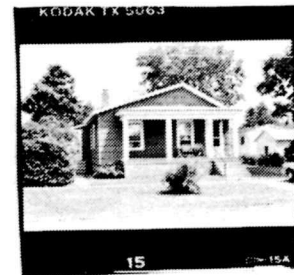
14/2

Name: Area: W
Address: 528 W. Lafayette St. Block: 51
Date: 1860s Original Use: C? Present Use: MR
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

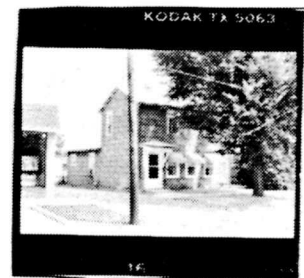
Name: Area: W
Address: 600 W. Lafayette St. Block: 50
Date: 1916 ? Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL

Name: Area: W
Address: 604 W. Lafayette St. Block: 50
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



13/15

Name: Area: W
Address: 614 W. Lafayette St. Block: 50
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



13/16

Name: Area: W
Address: 700 W. Lafayette St. Block: 49
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



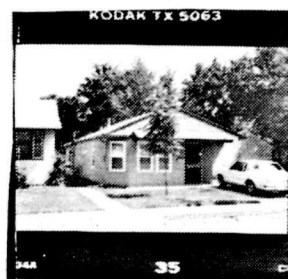
12/36

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 710 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 49
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

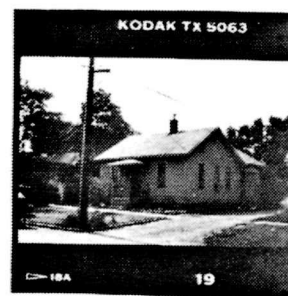


12/35

Name:
Address: 711 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 72
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



14/19

Name:
Address: 712 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 49
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

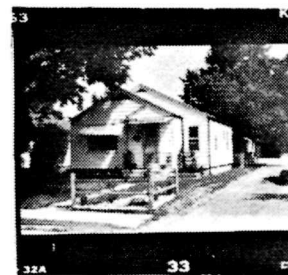


12/34

Name:
Address: 716 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 49
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



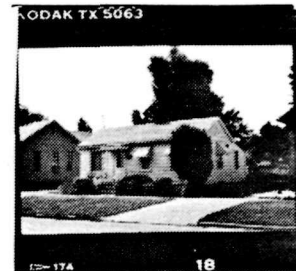
12/33

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 719 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 72
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

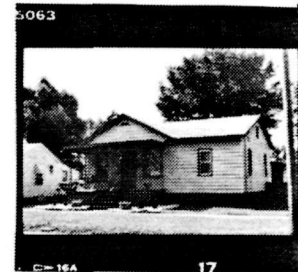


14/18

Name:
Address: 721 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1898?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 72
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

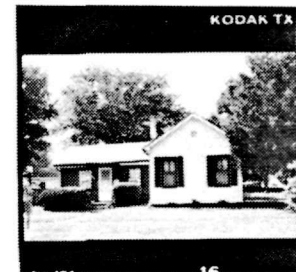


14/17

Name:
Address: 729 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 72
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

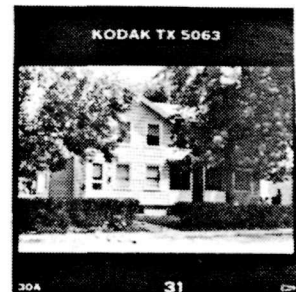


14/16

Name:
Address: 730 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: C?
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 49
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



12/31

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 802 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 48
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

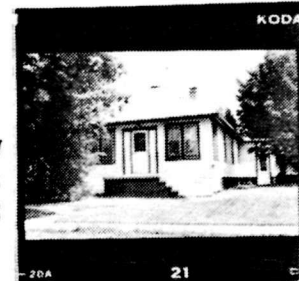


12/20

Name:
Address: 808 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 48
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

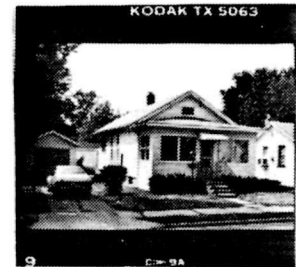


12/21

Name:
Address: 809 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 73
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

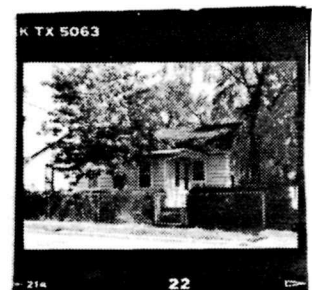


15/9

Name:
Address: 812 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1895?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 48
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



12/22

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 815 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 73
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

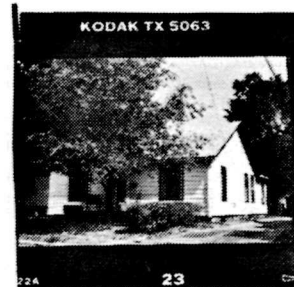


15/8

Name:
Address: 816 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1895?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 48
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



12/23

Name:
Address: 817 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 73
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

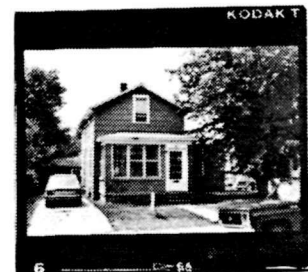


15/7

Name:
Address: 821 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 73
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



15/6

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 822 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1895?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 48
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

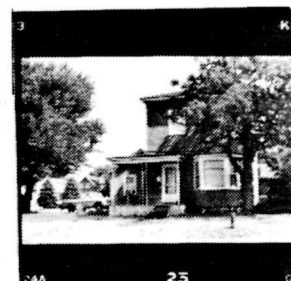


12/24

Name:
Address: 830 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1907?13 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 48
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

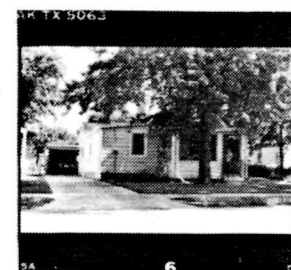


12/25

Name:
Address: 910 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 47
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



12/6

Name: Ann Cullen House
Address: 913 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1853 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

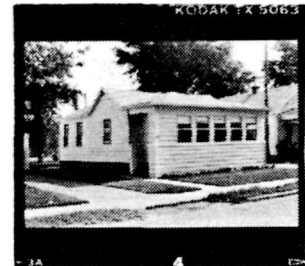
Area: W
Block: 74
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

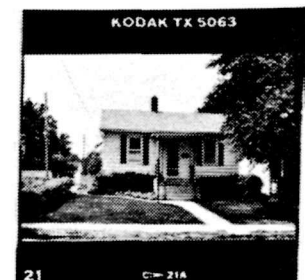
HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: E. de la Chapelle House
Address: 914 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1886 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:
Area: W
Block: 47
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: WGT

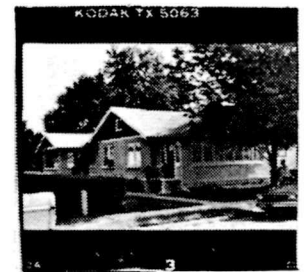
Name:
Address: 918 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:
Area: W
Block: 47
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS



Name:
Address: 919 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1898?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:
Area: W
Block: 74
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: WGT



Name:
Address: 922 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1907?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco
Structural Material: brick
Architect:
Area: W
Block: 47
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS

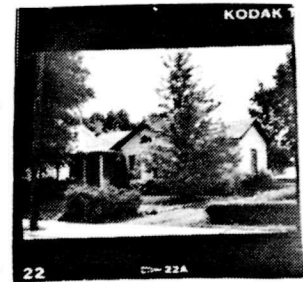


HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 923 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 74
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



15/22

Name:
Address: 928 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 47
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

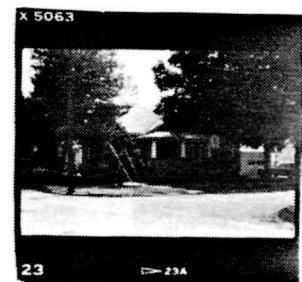


12/2

Name:
Address: 929 W. Lafayette St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 74
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

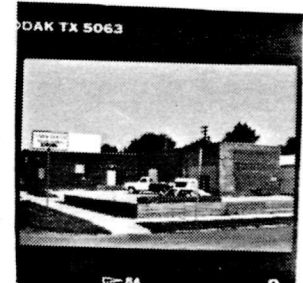


15/23

Name:
Address: 510 W. Madison St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: CR
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: brick
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 94
Present Use: CR

Surveyor: WGT



18/9

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 600-04 W. Madison St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: C?
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 95
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: MKS

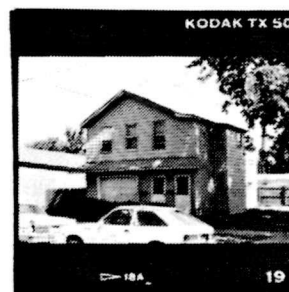


18/18

Name:
Address: 608 W. Madison St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 95
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: MKS



18/19

Name: Wendel's Meat Market
Address: 610 W. Madison St.
Date: 1853?70 Original Use: C
Exterior Material: asphalt+
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 95
Present Use: C

Surveyor: MKS

Name: Haeberle Grocery
Address: 620 W. Madison St.
Date: 1915 Original Use: C
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: brick
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 95
Present Use: C

Surveyor: MKS

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Albrecht's Grocery & Sample Room Area: W
Address: 626 W. Madison St. Block: 95
Date: 1870?72 Original Use: CR Present Use: MR
Exterior Material: w. shingle
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS

Name: Area: W
Address: 708 W. Madison St. Block: 96
Date: 1915?16 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS

Name: _____ Area: W
Address: 712 W. Madison St. Block: 96
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: brick
Architect: _____ Surveyor: MKS.

Name: Samuel Barnhardt House Area: W
Address: 718 W. Madison St. Block: 96
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 720 W. Madison St.
Date: 1898?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 96
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



18/32

Name: Christian Haeberle House
Address: 730 W. Madison St.
Date: 1865 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: stone+
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

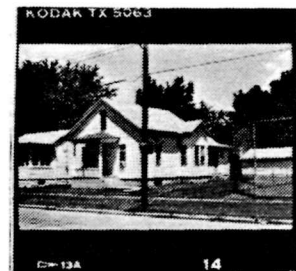
Area: W
Block: 96
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

Name:
Address: 806 W. Madison St.
Date: 1898?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 97
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

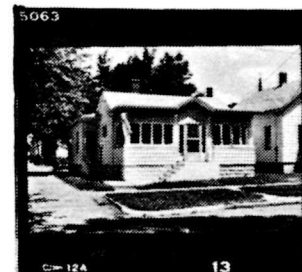


19/14

Name:
Address: 814 W. Madison St.
Date: 1891?98 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 97
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



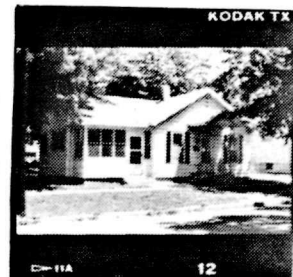
19/13

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 816 W. Madison St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 97
Present Use: EP

Surveyor: MKS

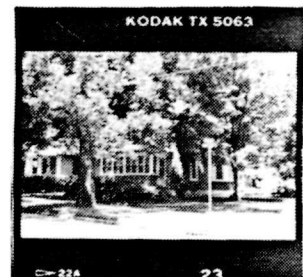


19/12

Name:
Address: 902 W. Madison St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 98
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

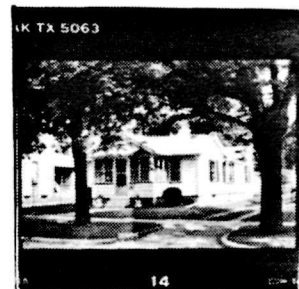


19/23

Name: Henry Hagie House
Address: 906 W. Madison St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 98
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



21/14

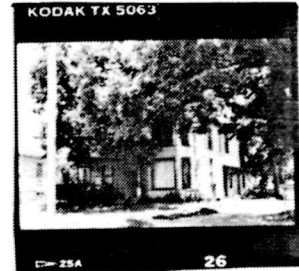
Name:
Address: 916 W. Madison St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 98
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

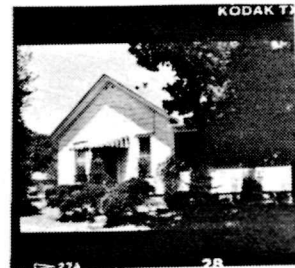
Name: Area: W
Address: 918 W. Madison St. Block: 98
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS Present Use: RM
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT



19/26

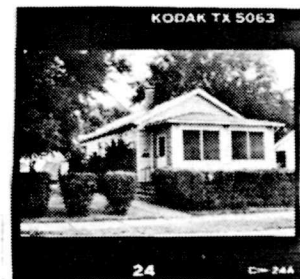
Name: Dr. A. M. Shaw House Area: W
Address: 924 W. Madison St. Block: 98
Date: 1891?02 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT

Name: Area: W
Address: 930 W. Madison St. Block: 98
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT



19/28

Name: Area: W
Address: 503 W. Superior St. Block: 40
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



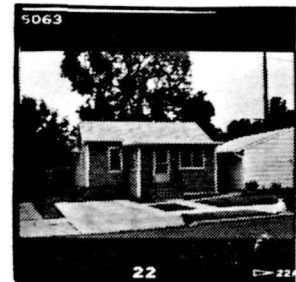
9/24

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 504 W. Superior St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 21
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

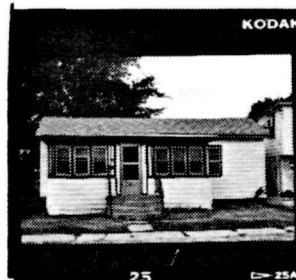


9/22

Name:
Address: 510 W. Superior St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 21
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



9/25

Name:
Address: 513 W. Superior St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

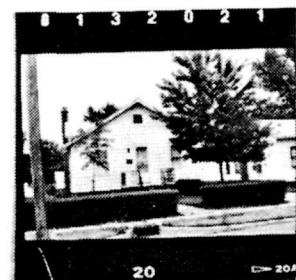
Area: W
Block: 40
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

Name:
Address: 514 W. Superior St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 21
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



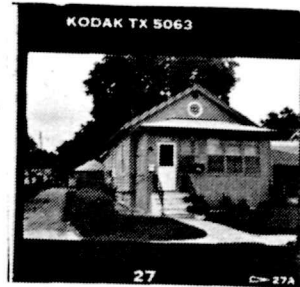
9/20

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 517 W. Superior St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: w. shingle
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 40
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



9/27

Name:
Address: 518 W. Superior St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 21
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

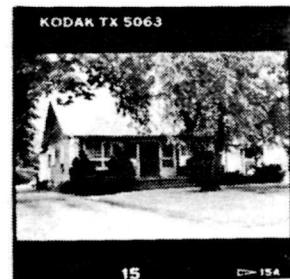


9/19

Name:
Address: 617 W. Superior St.
Date: 1923 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 41
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



Name:
Address: 618-20 W. Superior St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 20
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: JCL

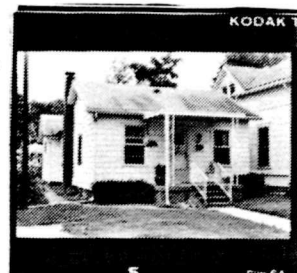
9/15

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 619 W. Superior St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 41
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

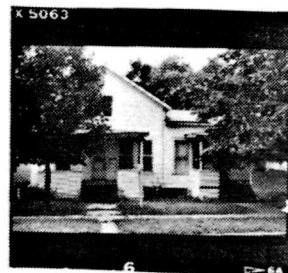


10/5

Name:
Address: 621 W. Superior St.
Date: 1907?13 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 41
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: MKS

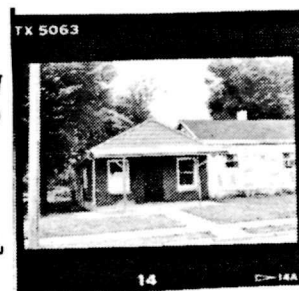


10/6

Name:
Address: 704 W. Superior St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: C?
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: brick
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 19
Present Use: V

Surveyor: JCL

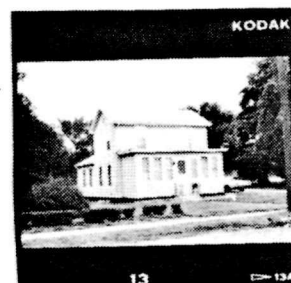


9/14

Name:
Address: 712 W. Superior St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 19
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



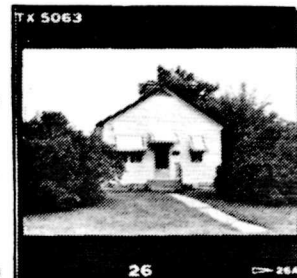
9/13

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 719 W. Superior St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 42
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



10/26

Name:
Address: 720 W. Superior St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

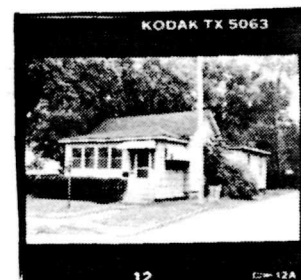
Area: W
Block: 19
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

Name:
Address: 812 W. Superior St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 18 M?
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



Name:
Address: 813 W. Superior St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 43
Present Use: RS

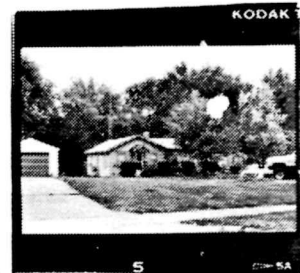
Surveyor: JCL

11/12

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

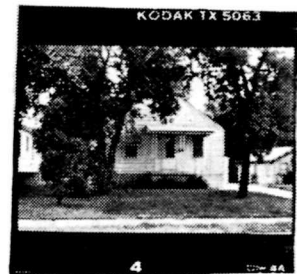
Name: Area: W
Address: 902 W. Superior St. Block: 17
Date: 1926 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL

Name: Area: W
Address: 912 W. Superior St. Block: 17
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural System: brick
Architect: Surveyor: JCL



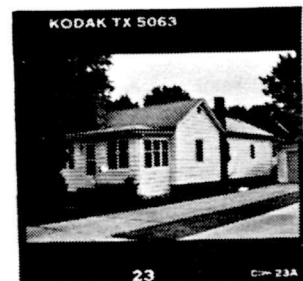
9/5

Name: Area: W
Address: 914 W. Superior St. Block: 17
Date: 1895? Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL



9/4

Name: Area: W
Address: 915 W. Superior St. Block: 44
Date: 1895?07 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT



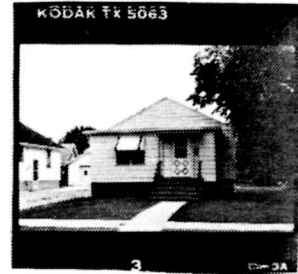
11/23

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 924 W. Superior St.
Date: 1895> Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 17
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



9/3

Name:
Address: 926 W. Superior St.
Date: 1895> Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 17
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

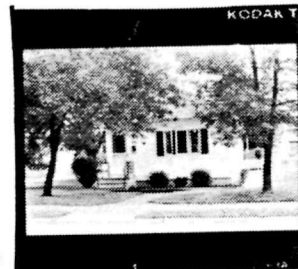


9/2

Name:
Address: 928 W. Superior St.
Date: 1895> Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 17
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

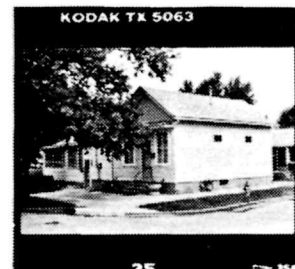


9/1

Name:
Address: 502-04 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: w. shingle
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 40
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: MKS



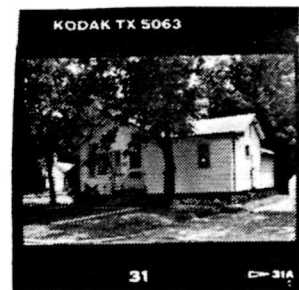
9/35

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 513 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 51
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

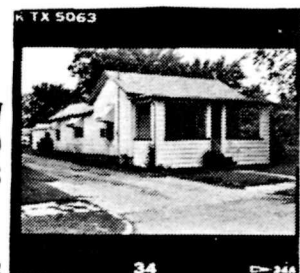


13/31

Name:
Address: 518 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 40
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

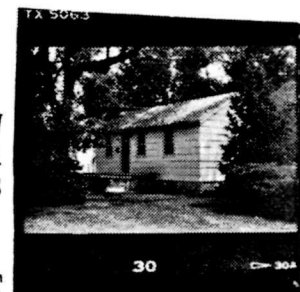


9/34

Name:
Address: 519 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 51
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

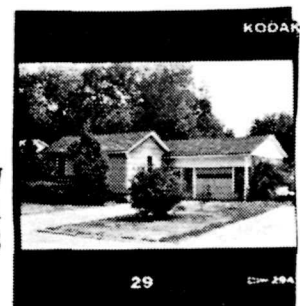


13/30

Name:
Address: 521 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 51
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



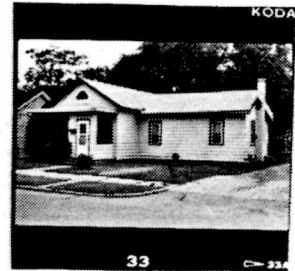
13/29

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 522 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 40
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

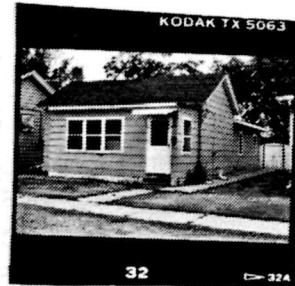


9/33

Name:
Address: 524 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 40
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



9/32

Name:
Address: 615 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 50
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

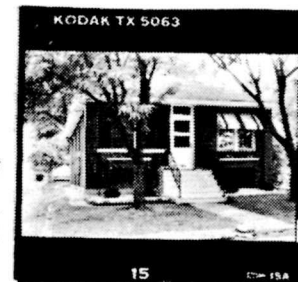


13/10

Name:
Address: 616 W. Washington St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: brick
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 41
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



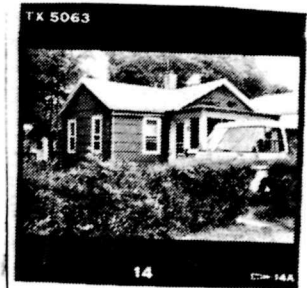
10/15

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 618 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 41
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



10/14

Name:
Address: 619 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 50
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

Name:
Address: 621 W. Washington St.
Date: 1891?98 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 50
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

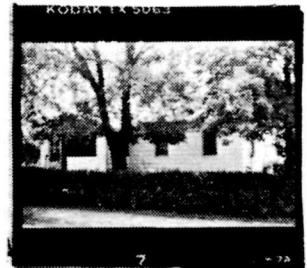


13/8

Name:
Address: 627 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 50
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



13/7

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 630 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

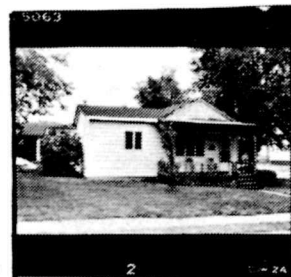
Area: W
Block: 41
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS



21/2

Name:
Address: 700 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

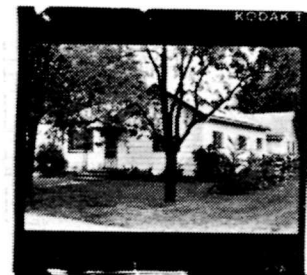
Area: W
Block: 42
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: JCL



11/2

Name:
Address: 706 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 42
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: JCL



11/1

Name:
Address: 712 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

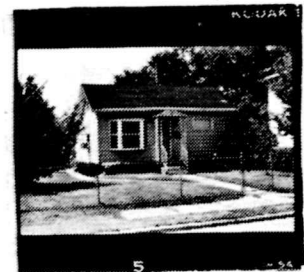
Area: W
Block: 42
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: JCL

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 713 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 49
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



13/5

Name:
Address: 718 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

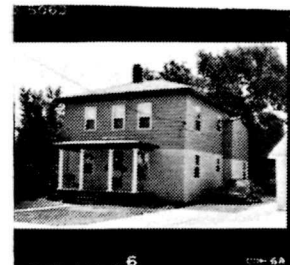
Area: W
Block: 42
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

Name:
Address: 719 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco+
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 49
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: MKS

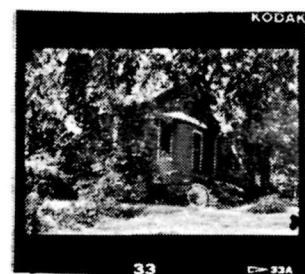


13/6

Name:
Address: 722 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 42
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



10/33

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 730 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 42
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



10/32

Name:
Address: 802 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 43
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

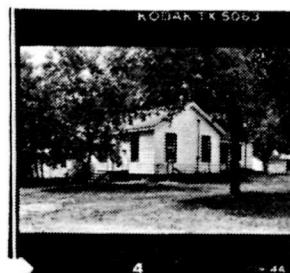


11/3

Name:
Address: 812 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 43
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



11/4

Name: Clarence Engel House
Address: 813 W. Washington St.
Date: 1929 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 48
Present Use: RS

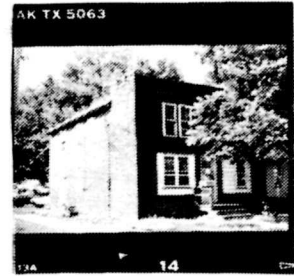
Surveyor: JCL

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 825 W. Washington St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: C?
Exterior Material: w. vt.sid+
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 48
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: WGT



12/14

Name:
Address: 826 W. Washington St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RM
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 43
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: JCL

Name:
Address: 827 W. Washington St.
Date: 1907?13 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 48
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



12/13

Name:
Address: 828 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 43
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



11/6

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 829 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

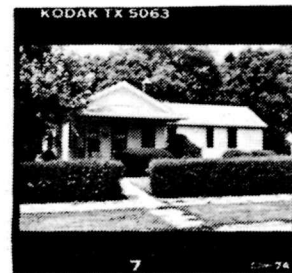
Area: W
Block: 48
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: WGT



12/12

Name:
Address: 830 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

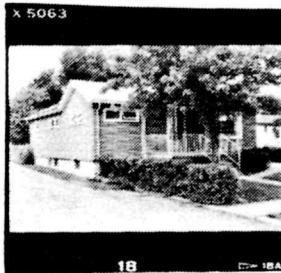
Area: W
Block: 43
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: JCL



11/7

Name:
Address: 912 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

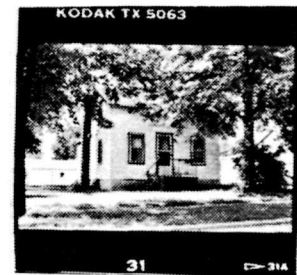
Area: W
Block: 44
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: WGT



11/18

Name:
Address: 913 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 47
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS



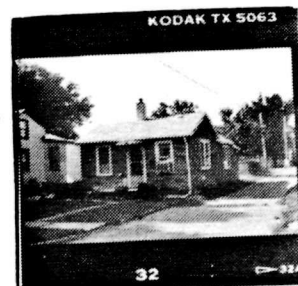
11/31

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 915 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 47
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

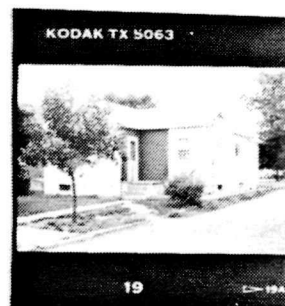


11/32

Name:
Address: 918 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 44
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

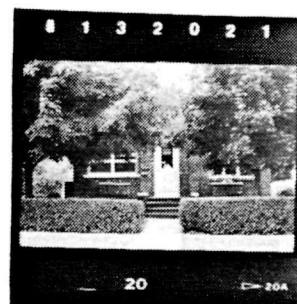


11/19

Name:
Address: 926 W. Washington St.
Date: 1895> Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: wood?frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 44
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



11/20

Name:
Address: 928 W. Washington St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 44
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



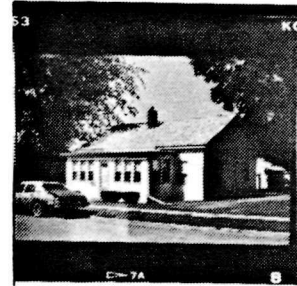
11/21

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 713 Walnut St.
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 94
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

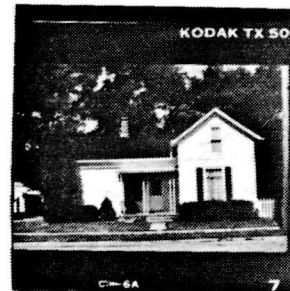


18/8

Name:
Address: 719 Walnut St.
Date: 1898?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 94
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

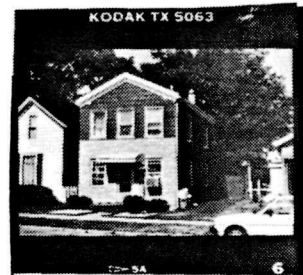


18/7

Name:
Address: 721 Walnut St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: w. shingle
Structural Material: brick
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 94
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



18/6

Name:
Address: 729 Walnut St.
Date: 1898?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 94
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



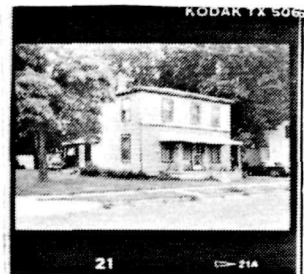
18/5

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 811 Walnut St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 81
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

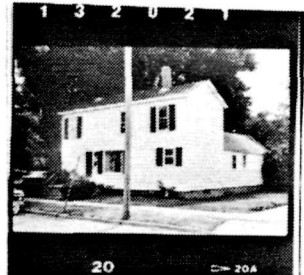


17/21

Name:
Address: 815 Walnut St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 81
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

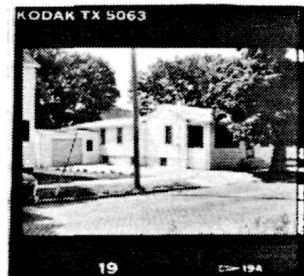


17/20

Name:
Address: 823 Walnut St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 81
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

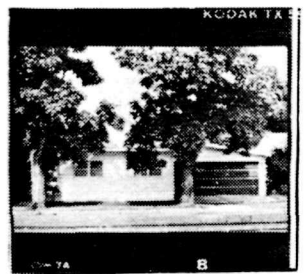


17/19

Name:
Address: 900 Walnut St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 70
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

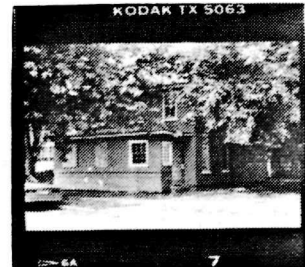


14/8

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 913 Walnut St.
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: brick
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 70
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: WGT



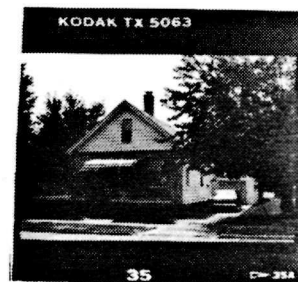
14/7

Name:
Address: 925 Walnut St.
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: brick
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 70
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS

Name:
Address: 1009 Walnut St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 51
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: WGT



13/35

Name:
Address: 1013 Walnut St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 51
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: WGT

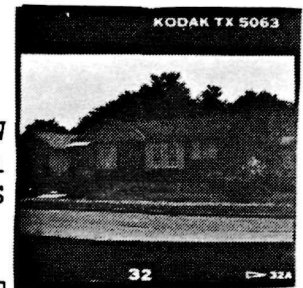


13/34

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

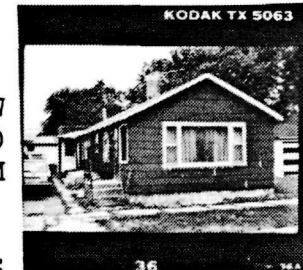
Name: Thomas Reardon House
Address: 1021 Walnut St.
Date: 1853?74 Original Use: RS Area: W
Exterior Material: clapboard Block: 51
Structural System: wood frame Present Use: RS
Architect: Surveyor: JCL

Name: Area: W
Address: 1025 Walnut St. Block: 51
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: w. shingle
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT



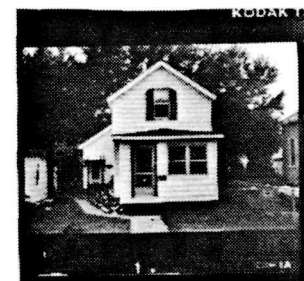
13/32

Name: Area: W
Address: 1105 Walnut St. Block: 40
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RM
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



9/36

Name: Area: W
Address: 1111 Walnut St. Block: 40
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



10/1

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 1117 Walnut St.
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 40
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

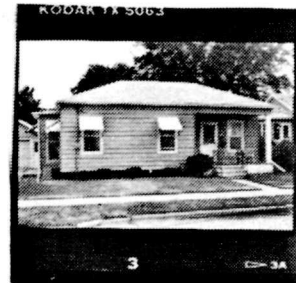


10/2

Name:
Address: 1123 Walnut St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 40
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



10/3

Name:
Address: 1227 Walnut St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: W
Block: 21
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

West Ottawa Survey Area
Buildings Erected After 1949

1013		Chestnut St.
905		Mulberry St.
1017		Mulberry St.
1025		Mulberry St.
1120		Mulberry St.
1125		Mulberry St.
911		Pine St.
1012		Pine St.
1014		Pine St.
1027		Pine St.
1111	-1/2	Pine St.
1117	-1/2	Pine St.
910		Poplar St.
915		Sycamore St.
921		Sycamore St.
1017		Sycamore St.
1119		Sycamore St.
918		W. Jackson St.
928		W. Jackson St.
0		W. Jefferson St.
912		W. Jefferson St.
501	-03	W. Lafayette St.
630		W. Lafayette St.
728		W. Lafayette St.
516		W. Madison St.
618		W. Madison St.
820		W. Madison St.
515		W. Superior St.
519		W. Superior St.
600		W. Superior St.
610		W. Superior St.
702		W. Superior St.
713		W. Superior St.
726		W. Superior St.
810		W. Superior St.
814		W. Superior St.
815		W. Superior St.
816		W. Superior St.
830		W. Superior St.
913		W. Superior St.
925	-27	W. Superior St.
829		Walnut St.
907		Walnut St.

SURVEY FORMS: EAST OTTAWA

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 507 Chapel St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

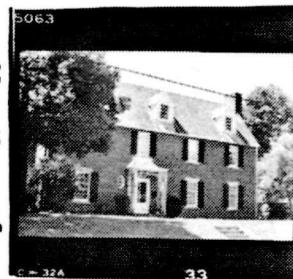
Area: E
Block: 6
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: WGT



1/34

Name:
Address: 515 Chapel St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: brick
Architect:

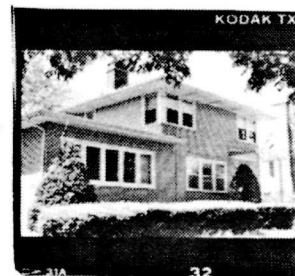
Area: E
Block: 6
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: WGT



1/33

Name: George Waters House
Address: 519 Chapel St.
Date: 1916 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: John Hanifen

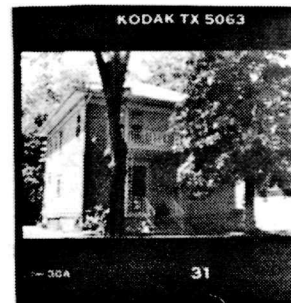
Area: E
Block: 6
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: WGT



1/32

Name:
Address: 523 Chapel St.
Date: 1907?13 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 6
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: WGT



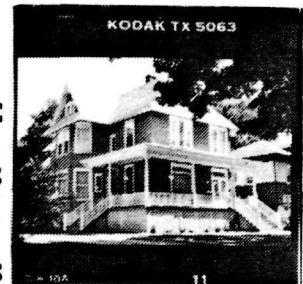
1/31

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 622 Chapel St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 3
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

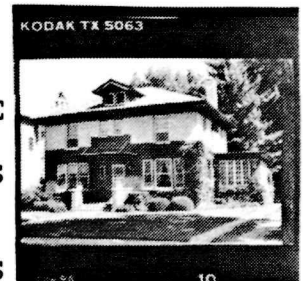


1/11

Name:
Address: 626 Chapel St.
Date: 1910 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick+
Structural System: brick
Architect: John Hanifen ?

Area: E
Block: 3
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



1/10

Name:
Address: 633 Chapel St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 7
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

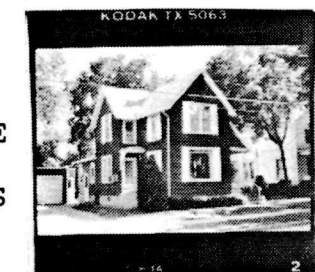


2/1

Name:
Address: 635 Chapel St.
Date: 1891?98 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 7
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

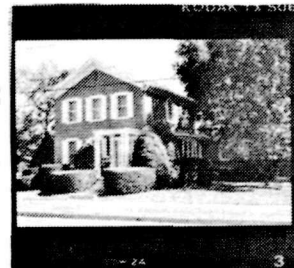


2/2

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: John Manley House
Address: 640 Chapel St.
Date: 1861-62 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: brick
Architect:
Area: E
Block: 3
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: WGT

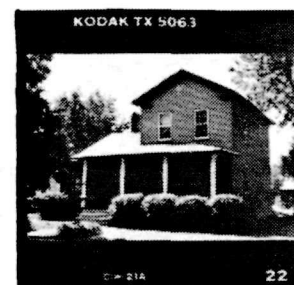
Name:
Address: 645 Chapel St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: w. shingle
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:
Area: E
Block: 7
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS



2/3

Name: Walter D. Strawn House
Address: 702 Chapel St.
Date: 1892 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: John W. Watson
Area: E
Block: 2
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS

Name:
Address: 703 Chapel St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:
Area: E
Block: 8
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: WGT



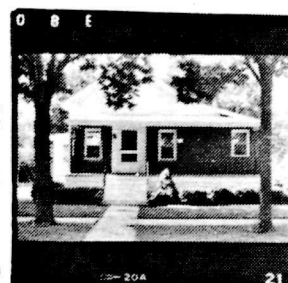
2/22

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 707 Chapel St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 8
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



2/21

Name: Oliver Gray House
Address: 714 Chapel St.
Date: 1853?71 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

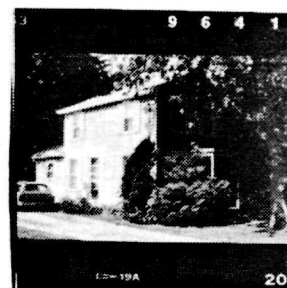
Area: E
Block: 2
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

Name:
Address: 715 Chapel St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 8
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



2/20

Name: Joseph Alschuler House
Address: 723 Chapel St.
Date: 1913 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: w. shingle
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

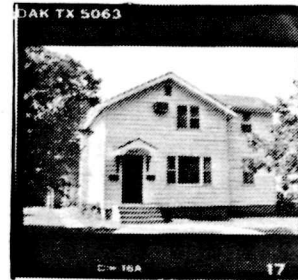
Area: E
Block: 8
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 727 Chapel St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 8
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: WGT



2/17

Name: Andrew J. O'Connor House
Address: 736 Chapel St.
Date: 1922 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: brick
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 2
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS

Name:
Address: 737 Chapel St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

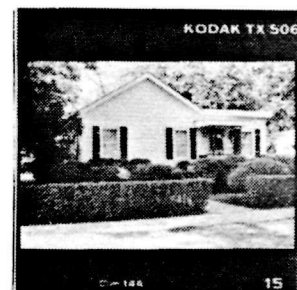
Area: E
Block: 8
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: WGT



2/16

Name:
Address: 745 Chapel St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 8
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: WGT



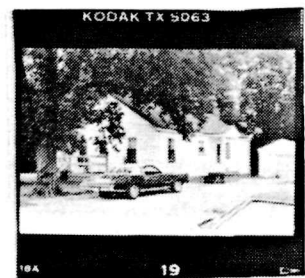
2/15

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Andrew Lindholm House
Address: 801 Chapel St.
Date: 1911 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS

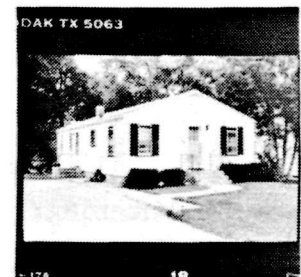
Name: M.H. Hollister House
Address: 804 Chapel St.
Date: 1853?58 Original Use: RS Present Use: RM
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: brick
Architect: Surveyor: MKS

Name:
Address: 810 Chapel St.
Date: 1895?25 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



20/19

Name:
Address: 812 Chapel St.
Date: 1895?25 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS

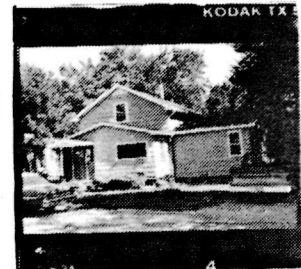


20/18

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

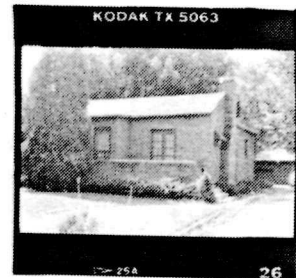
Name: Milton Weiss House
Address: 815 Chapel St.
Date: 1914 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:
Area: E
Block: 9
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: JCL

Name:
Address: 816 Chapel St.
Date: 1895> Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:
Area: E
Block: 1
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS



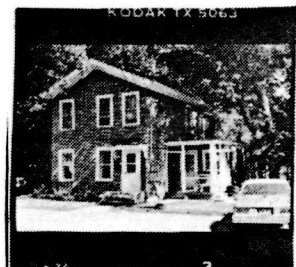
1/4

Name:
Address: 819 Chapel St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:
Area: E
Block: 9
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: JCL



2/26

Name:
Address: 820 Chapel St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asphalt
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:
Area: E
Block: 1
Present Use: RM
Surveyor: MKS



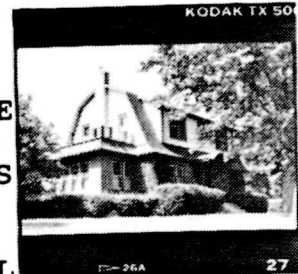
1/3

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 825 Chapel St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick+
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 9
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

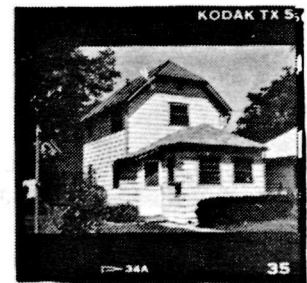


2/27

Name:
Address: 603 Chester St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 17
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



5/35

Name: A.E. Butters House
Address: 300 Congress St.
Date: 1914 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: John Hanifen

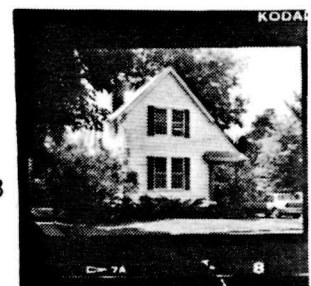
Area: E
Block: 102
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

Name:
Address: 311 Congress St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 103
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



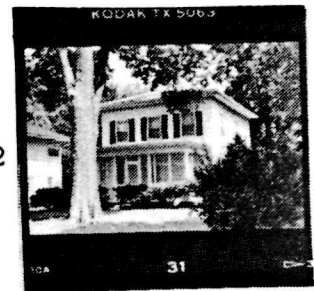
8/8

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Area: E
Address: 314 Congress St. Block: 102
Date: 1912 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: w. shingle
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL

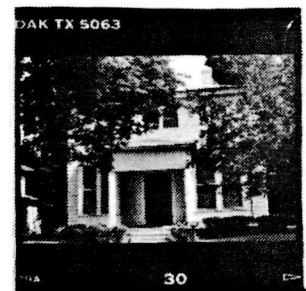
Name: Area: E
Address: 317-19 Congress St. Block: 103
Date: 1891?94 Original Use: RM Present Use: RM
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL

Name: Area: E
Address: 320 Congress St. Block: 102
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT



7/31

Name: Area: E
Address: 326 Congress St. Block: 102
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT

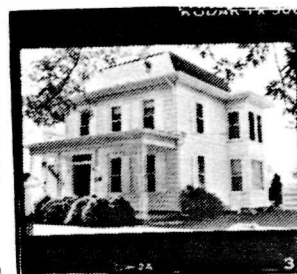


7/30

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 403 Congress St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 15
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: JCL



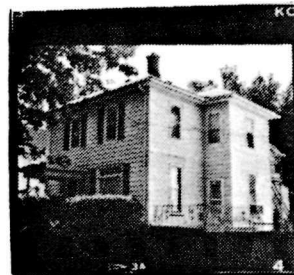
5/3

Name: J.G. Nattinger House
Address: 406 Congress St.
Date: 1853?84 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 14
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: JCL

Name:
Address: 409 Congress St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

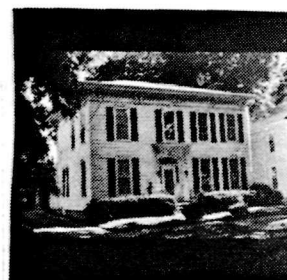
Area: E
Block: 15
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: JCL



5/4

Name:
Address: 412 Congress St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 14
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS



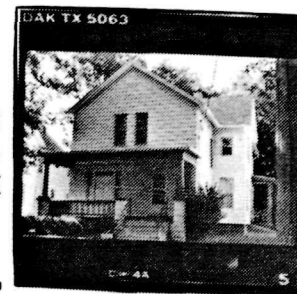
4/18

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 413 Congress St.
Date: 1891?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 15
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: JCL

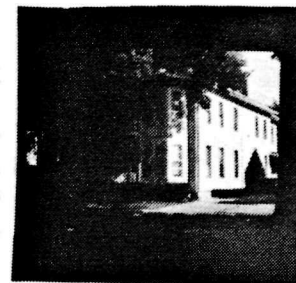


5/5

Name:
Address: 422-24 Congress St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 14
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

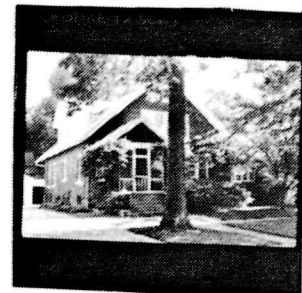


4/19

Name:
Address: 426 Congress St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 14
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



4/20

Name:
Address: 429 Congress St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 15
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: JCL

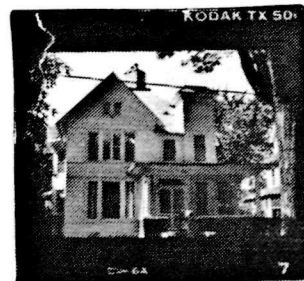


5/6

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Moses Stiefel House
Address: 431 Congress St.
Date: 1886 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: William Youmans Surveyor: JCL

Name:
Address: 433 Congress St.
Date: 1883 ? Original Use: RS Present Use: V
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL



5/7

Name: George Weiss House
Address: 434 Congress St.
Date: 1924 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL

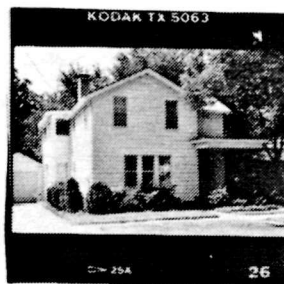
Name: Albert Gilman House
Address: 514 Congress St.
Date: 1916 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: brick
Architect: John Hanifen Surveyor: WGT

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 515 Congress St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 16
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

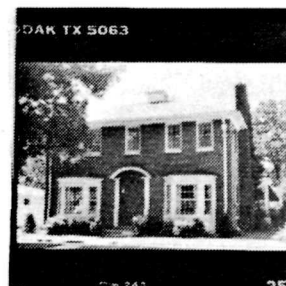


5/26

Name:
Address: 519 Congress St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 16
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



5/25

Name: Henry B. Neff House
Address: 526 Congress St.
Date: 1882 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 13
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

Name:
Address: 527 Congress St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: brick
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 16
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Jeremiah Strawn House
Address: 532 Congress St.
Date: 1853?55 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: brick
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 13
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

Name:
Address: 535 Congress St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 16
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



5/23

Name:
Address: 543 Congress St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

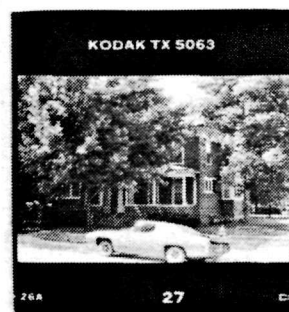
Area: E
Block: 16
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

Name:
Address: 544 Congress St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: w. shingle
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 13
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



20/27

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 620 Congress St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 12
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



4/1

Name:
Address: 621 Congress St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 17
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



6/2

Name:
Address: 626 Congress St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 12
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

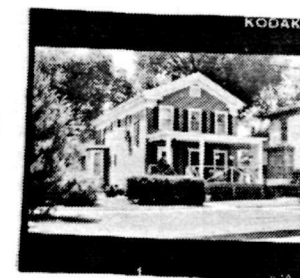


4/2

Name:
Address: 631 Congress St.
Date: 1891?98 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 17
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



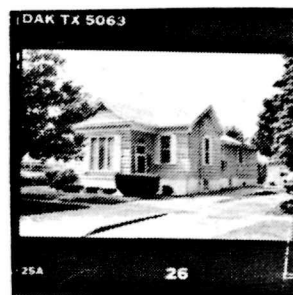
6/1

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 632 Congress St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 12
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

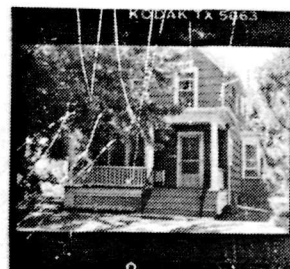


20/26

Name:
Address: 633 Congress St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 17
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



6/0

Name:
Address: 637 Congress St.
Date: 1907 ? Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco+
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 17
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



5/37

Name:
Address: 638 Congress St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 12
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 643 Congress St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 17
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

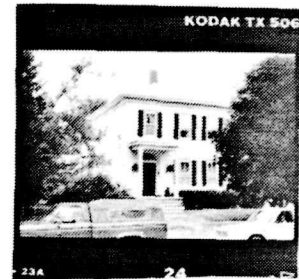


5/36

Name:
Address: 644 Congress St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 12
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

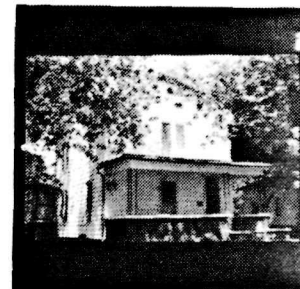


20/24

Name:
Address: 702 Congress St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 11
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

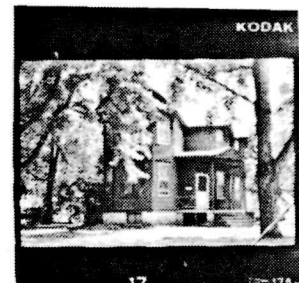


3/16

Name:
Address: 703 Congress St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 18
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



6/17

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Joseph Quinn House	Area: E
Address: 707 Congress St.	Block: 18
Date: 1913-14	Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard	Present Use: RS
Structural System: wood frame	
Architect:	Surveyor: MKS

Name: (Daniel Burke House)	Area: E
Address: 708 Congress St.	Block: 11
Date: 1853?95	Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard	Present Use: RS
Structural System: wood frame	
Architect:	Surveyor: MKS

Name:	Area: E
Address: 709 Congress St.	Block: 18
Date: 1915-16	Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco	Present Use: RS
Structural Material: wood frame	
Architect:	Surveyor: MKS

Name:	Area: E
Address: 714 Congress St.	Block: 11
Date: 1895?07	Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard	Present Use: RS
Structural Material: wood frame	
Architect:	Surveyor: WGT

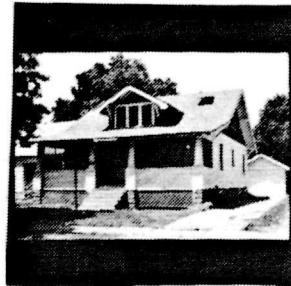


HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 720 Congress St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 11
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

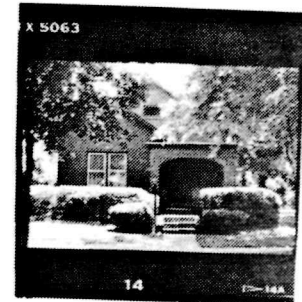


3/13

Name:
Address: 721 Congress St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 18
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



6/14

Name:
Address: 726 Congress St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 11
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

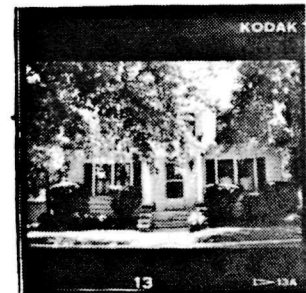


3/12

Name:
Address: 731 Congress St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 18
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



6/13

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 732 Congress St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

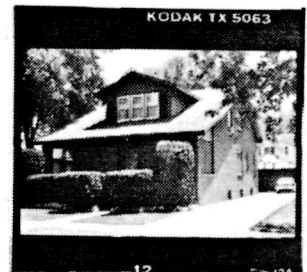
Area: E
Block: 11
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: WGT



3/11

Name:
Address: 735 Congress St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 18
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS



6/12

Name:
Address: 738 Congress St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

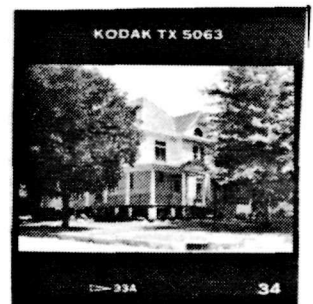
Area: E
Block: 11
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: WGT



3/10

Name:
Address: 802 Congress St.
Date: 1895?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 10
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: JCL



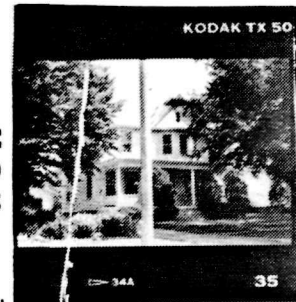
2/34

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 814 Congress St.
Date: 1895?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 10
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



2/35

Name: Dr. Nicholas Guthrie House
Address: 818 Congress St.
Date: 1905-06 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard+
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

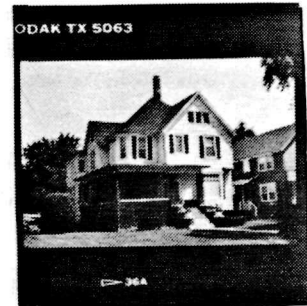
Area: E
Block: 10
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

Name:
Address: 834 Congress St.
Date: 1895?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 10
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



2/37

Name: Peter Bianchi House
Address: 836 Congress St.
Date: 1913-14 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 10
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 838 Congress St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 10
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: JCL



3/2

Name:
Address: 903 Congress St.
Date: 1910 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U1
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

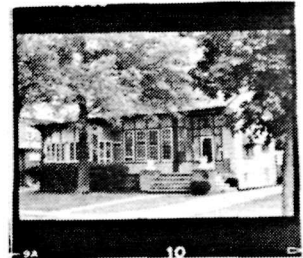


20/9

Name: J. McEvoy House
Address: 905 Congress St.
Date: 1916 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: John Hanifen / Strawn Gay

Area: E
Block: U1
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

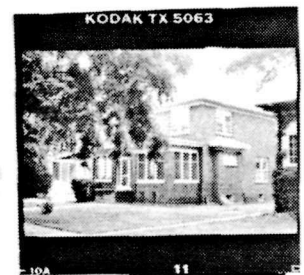


20/10

Name:
Address: 907 Congress St.
Date: 1910 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: brick?
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U1
Present Use: RS

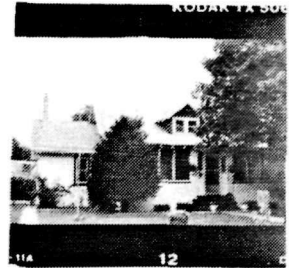
Surveyor: JCL



20/11

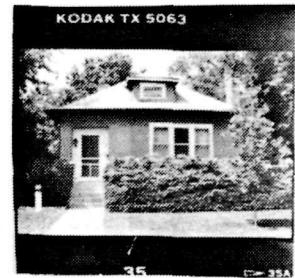
HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Area: E
Address: 909 Congress St. Block: U1
Date: 1915 ca Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL



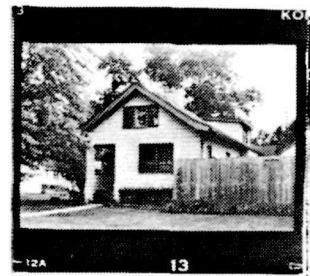
20/12

Name: Area: E
Address: 912 Congress St. Block: U2
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



6/35

Name: Oscar Kroehnke House Area: E
Address: 913 Congress St. Block: U1
Date: 1913 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Kesson White & John Hanifen Surveyor: MKS



20/13

Name: Area: E
Address: 915 Congress St. Block: U1
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



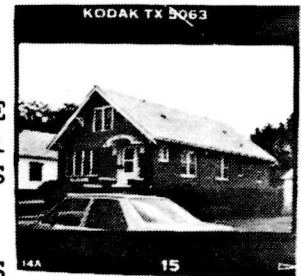
20/14

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 919 Congress St.
Date: 1915 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: brick
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U1
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

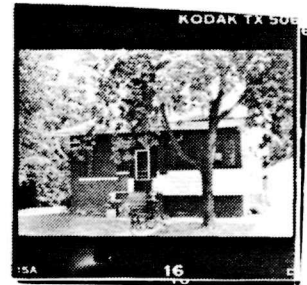


20/15

Name:
Address: 921 Congress St.
Date: 1915 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U1
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



20/16

Name: Third Infantry Regiment Armory
Address: 0 E. Main St.
Date: 1913 Original Use: PO
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: steel
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 105
Present Use: V

Surveyor: JCL

Name: Manual Arts Building
Address: 0 E. Main St.
Date: 1931-32 Original Use: PS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: brick
Architect: Joseph C. Llewellyn Co.

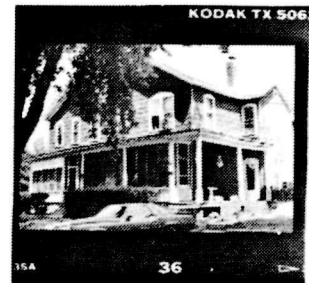
Area: E
Block: 106
Present Use: PS

Surveyor: JCL

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

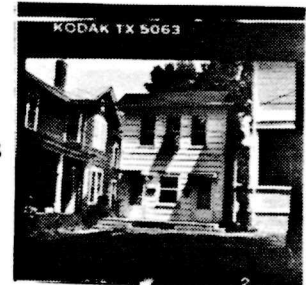
Name: Ottawa Township High School
Address: 211 E. Main St.
Date: 1916
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: brick
Architect: William B. Ittner/John Hanifen
Area: E
Block: 105
Original Use: PS
Present Use: PS
Surveyor: JCL

Name:
Address: 306 E. Main St.
Date: 1853?91
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:
Area: E
Block: 103
Original Use: RS
Present Use: RM
Surveyor: WGT



7/36

Name:
Address: 308-10 E. Main St.
Date: 1925?49
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:
Area: E
Block: 103
Original Use: R?
Present Use: RM
Surveyor: WGT



8/2

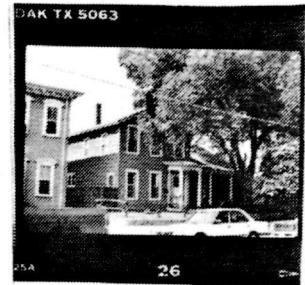
Name:
Address: 312-14 E. Main St.
Date: 1853 ca
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: brick
Architect:
Area: E
Block: 103
Original Use: RS
Present Use: RM
Surveyor: WGT

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 403 E. Main St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 24
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: MKS



7/26

Name: Eichelberger House
Address: 404 E. Main St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

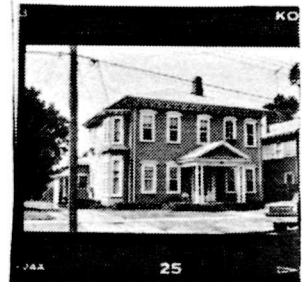
Area: E
Block: 15
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

Name:
Address: 405 E. Main St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 24
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: MKS



7/25

Name:
Address: 408 E. Main St.
Date: 1901 ? Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 15
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 412 E. Main St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 15
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

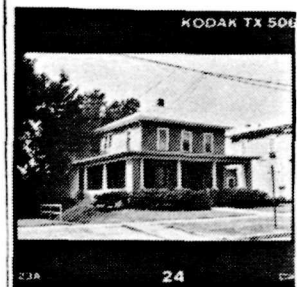


5/11

Name:
Address: 413 E. Main St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 24
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: MKS



7/24

Name:
Address: 420 E. Main St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 15
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



7/23

Name:
Address: 421 E. Main St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 24
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

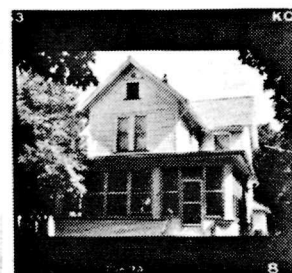
Name: Area: E
Address: 424 E. Main St. Block: 15
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL

Name: Area: E
Address: 427 E. Main St. Block: 24
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS Present Use: RM
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



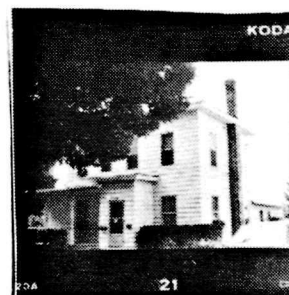
7/22

Name: Area: E
Address: 432 E. Main St. Block: 15
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL



5/8

Name: Area: E
Address: 433 E. Main St. Block: 24
Date: 1885 ca Original Use: RS Present Use: RM
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: William Youmans ? Surveyor: MKS



7/21

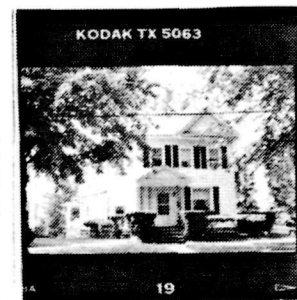
HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Meyer Stiefel House
Address: 500 E. Main St.
Date: 1885 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: William A. Youmans Surveyor: WGT

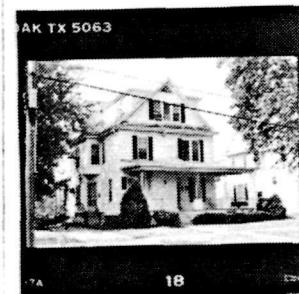
Name: Area: E
Address: 501 E. Main St. Block: 23
Date: 1898?07 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS

Name: Area: E
Address: 507 E. Main St. Block: 23
Date: 1898?07 Original Use: RS Present Use: RM
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS

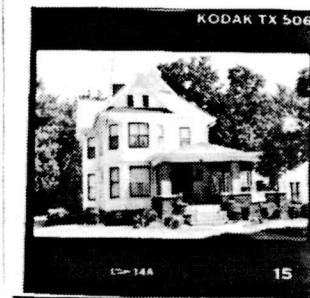
Name: Area: E
Address: 514 E. Main St. Block: 16
Date: 1891?98 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



7/19



7/18



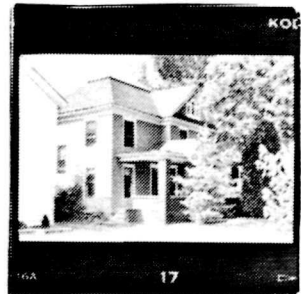
5/15

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 515 E. Main St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 23
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



7/17

Name:
Address: 519 E. Main St.
Date: 1853pre Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 23
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

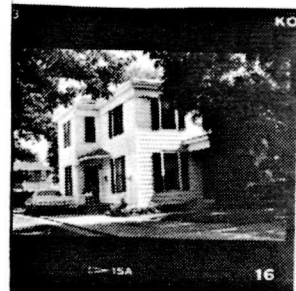


7/16

Name:
Address: 520-22 E. Main St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 16
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: MKS



5/16

Name:
Address: 524 E. Main St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 16
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



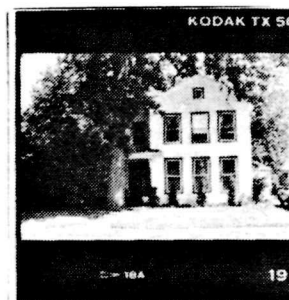
20/33

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Nellie Wade Ward House
Address: 526 E. Main St.
Date: 1864?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT

Name: J.O. Harris House
Address: 527 E. Main St.
Date: 1860s Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL

Name:
Address: 534 E. Main St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



5/19

Name:
Address: 535 E. Main St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



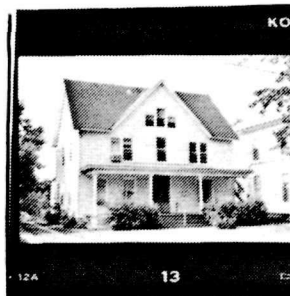
7/14

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 539 E. Main St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 23
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: MKS



7/13

Name:
Address: 544 E. Main St.
Date: 1907?13 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 16
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



5/20

Name:
Address: 545 E. Main St.
Date: 1860s Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 23
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: JCL

Name: Sidney Stiefel House
Address: 546 E. Main St.
Date: 1922 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: John Hanifen

Area: E
Block: 16
Present Use: RS

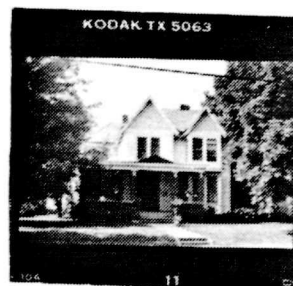
Surveyor: WGT

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 603 E. Main St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 22
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



7/11

Name: John F. Reed House
Address: 604 E. Main St.
Date: 1886ca. Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

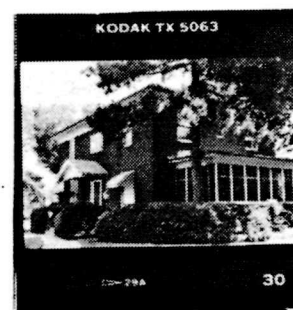
Area: E
Block: 17
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

Name: Dr. James Down House
Address: 615 E. Main St.
Date: 1899?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 22
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



Name:
Address: 620 E. Main St.
Date: 1907?13 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 17
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

5/30

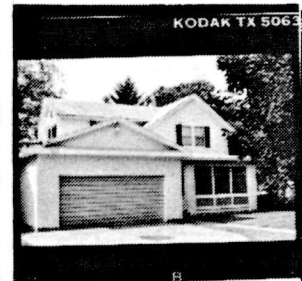
HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Area: E
Address: 621 E. Main St. Block: 22
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



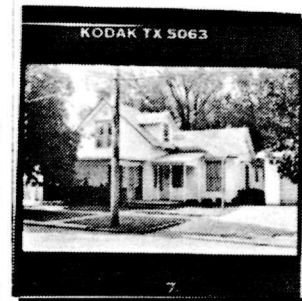
7/9

Name: Area: E
Address: 627 E. Main St. Block: 22
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



7/8

Name: Area: E
Address: 629 E. Main St. Block: 22
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



7/7

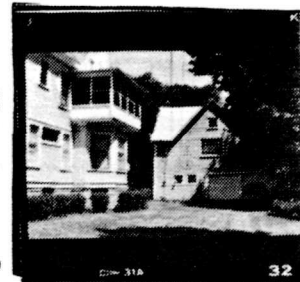
Name: Henry Johnson House Area: E
Address: 630 E. Main St. Block: 17
Date: 1902 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Kesson White Surveyor: WGT

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 632 E. Main St.
Date: 1898?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 17
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

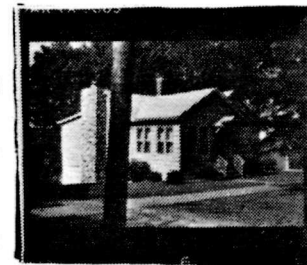


5/32

Name:
Address: 639 E. Main St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 22
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



7/16

Name:
Address: 640 E. Main St.
Date: 1891?13 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 17
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



5/33

Name:
Address: 641-43 E. Main St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 22
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: MKS



7/5

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 644 E. Main St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 17
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: JCL



5/34

Name:
Address: 701 E. Main St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 21
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

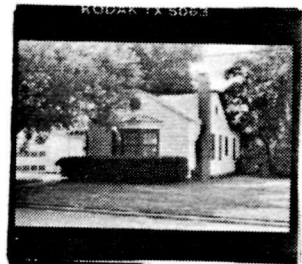


7/4

Name:
Address: 703 E. Main St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 21
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



7/3

Name: Hiram Baker House
Address: 704 E. Main St.
Date: 1911-12 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 18
Present Use: RM

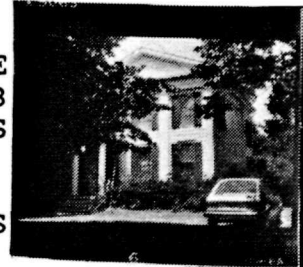
Surveyor: MKS

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 716 E. Main St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 18
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



6/6

Name:
Address: 727 E. Main St.
Date: 1922 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 21
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



7/2

Name: W.C. Flick House
Address: 730 E. Main St.
Date: 1916 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: John Hanifen

Area: E
Block: 18
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

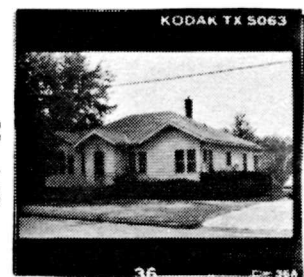


6/7

Name:
Address: 731 E. Main St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 21
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



6/36

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 738 E. Main St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 18
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

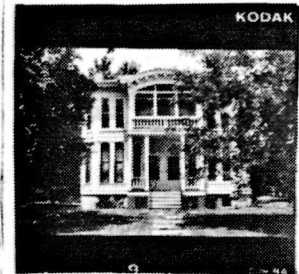


6/8

Name:
Address: 744 E. Main St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 18
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: MKS

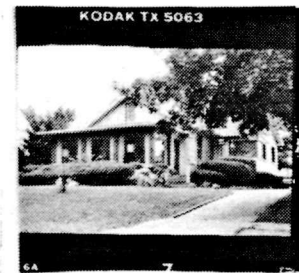


6/9

Name:
Address: 920 E. Main St.
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U1
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

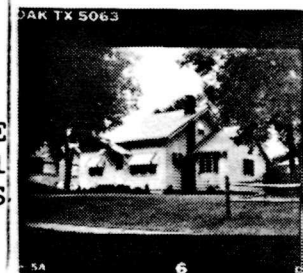


20/7

Name:
Address: 922 E. Main St.
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U1
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



20/6

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 932 E. Main St.
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U1
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



20/5

Name:
Address: 940 E. Main St.
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U1
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

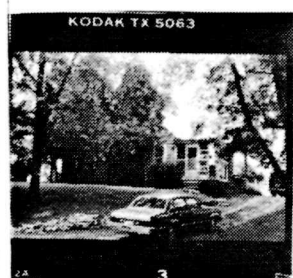


20/4

Name:
Address: 948 E. Main St.
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: w. shingle
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U1
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

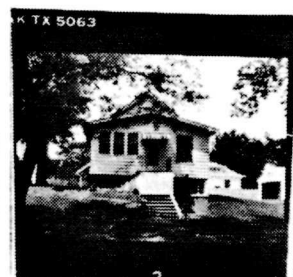


20/3

Name:
Address: 952 E. Main St.
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U1
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



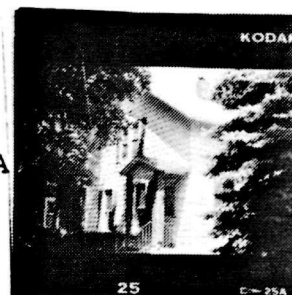
20/2

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 608 Grafton St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 19A
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



6/25

Name:
Address: 612 Grafton St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

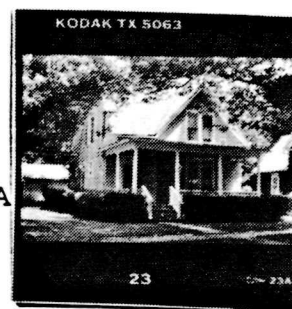
Area: E
Block: 19A
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

Name:
Address: 622 Grafton St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 19A
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



6/23

Name:
Address: 625 Grafton St.
Date: 1943?46 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: stone
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 18
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: MKS

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 722 Grafton St.
Date: 1907?13 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 10
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



2/33

Name:
Address: 602 Green St.
Date: 1890s Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U1
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

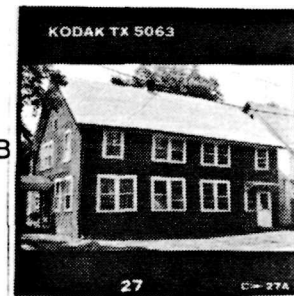


20/8

Name:
Address: 613 Green St.
Date: 1895?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 19B
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: JCL



6/27

Name: Bane Carriage House
Address: 615 Green St.
Date: 1895?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 19B
Present Use: RS

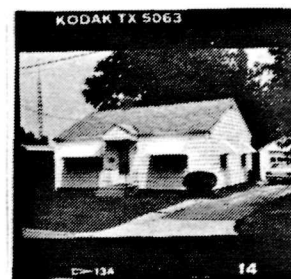
Surveyor: MKS

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 810 Green St.
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U3
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

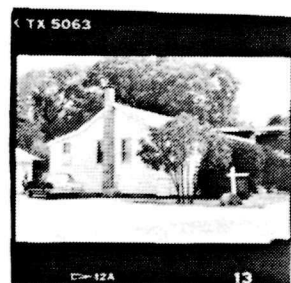


8/14

Name:
Address: 902 Green St.
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U3
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

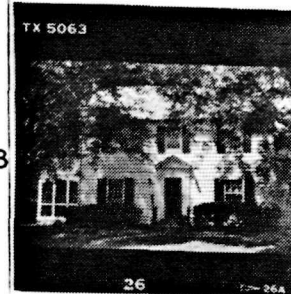


8/13

Name:
Address: 1 Gridley Pl.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 19B
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

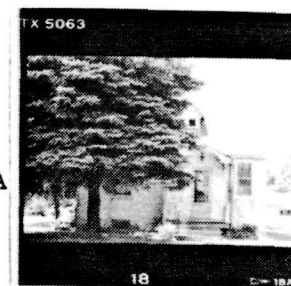


6/26

Name:
Address: 2 Gridley Pl.
Date: 1895?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 19A
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



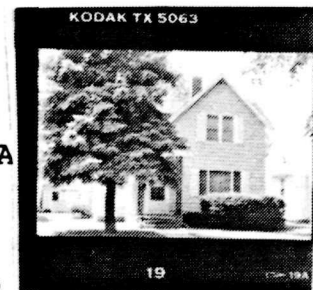
6/18

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 4 Gridley Pl.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 19A
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

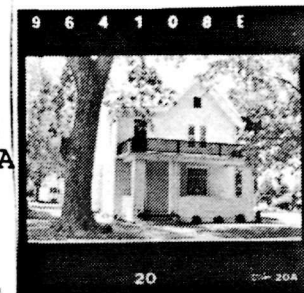


6/19

Name:
Address: 6 Gridley Pl.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 19A
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

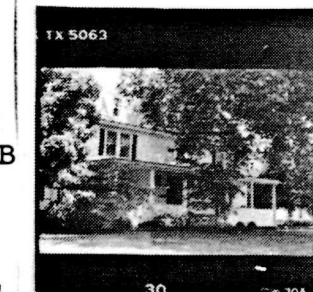


6/20

Name:
Address: 7 Gridley Pl.
Date: 1895?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 19B
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

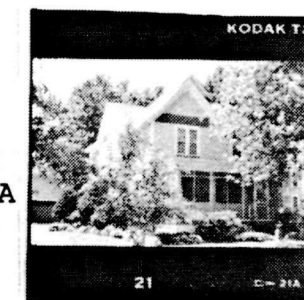


6/30

Name:
Address: 8 Gridley Pl.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 19A
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

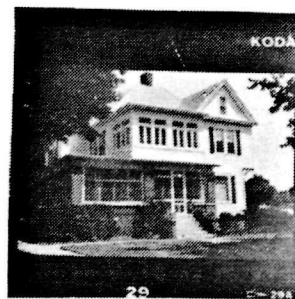


6/21

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 11 Gridley Pl.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 19B
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: JCL



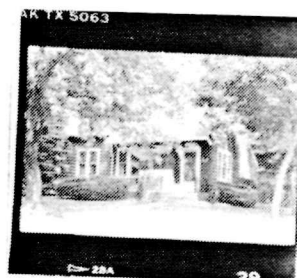
6/29

Name:
Address: 12 Gridley Pl.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 19A
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS

Name: Carl T. Gerding House
Address: 700 Griffith Ct.
Date: 1924 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: w. shingle
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Louis Gerding

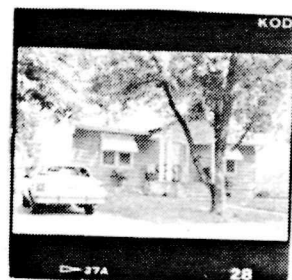
Area: E
Block: U3
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS



8/29

Name:
Address: 706 Griffith Ct.
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U3
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS



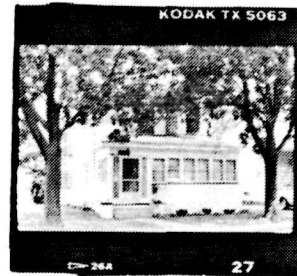
8/28

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 710 Griffith Ct.
Date: 1910 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U3
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

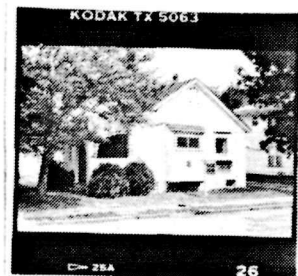


8/27

Name:
Address: 712 Griffith Ct.
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U3
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

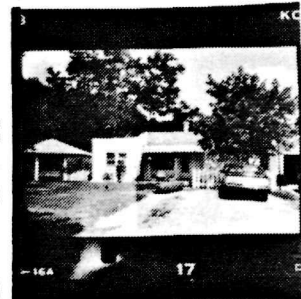


8/26

Name:
Address: 716 Griffith Ct.
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: G?
Exterior Material: stucco
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U3
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

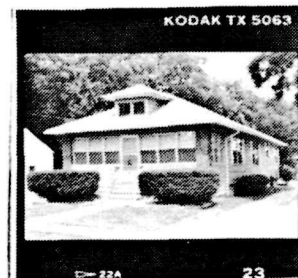


20/7

Name:
Address: 718 Griffith Ct.
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U3
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



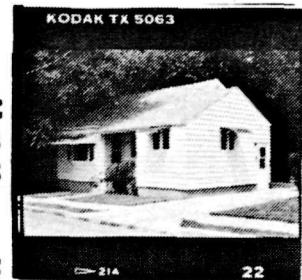
8/23

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 722 Griffith Ct.
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U3
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

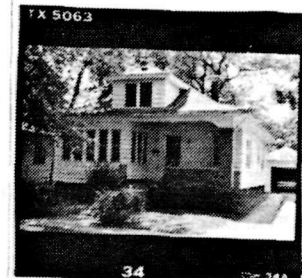


8/22

Name:
Address: 711 Griffith St.
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U2
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

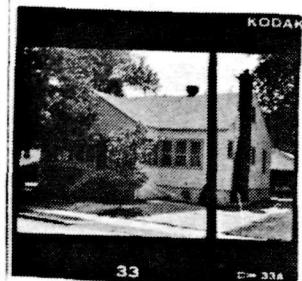


6/34

Name:
Address: 715 Griffith St.
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U2
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

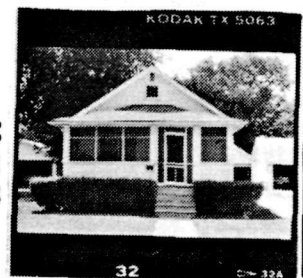


6/33

Name:
Address: 717 Griffith St.
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U2
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



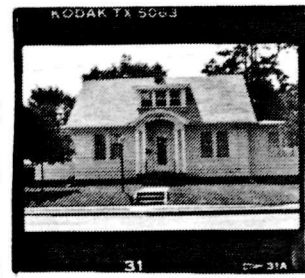
6/32

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 719 Griffith St.
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U2
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



6/31

Name: J.J. Shanley House
Address: 514 Orleans St.
Date: 1912 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

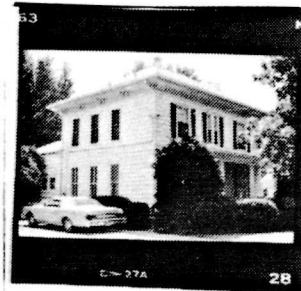
Area: E
Block: 23
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

Name:
Address: 616 Orleans St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 16
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

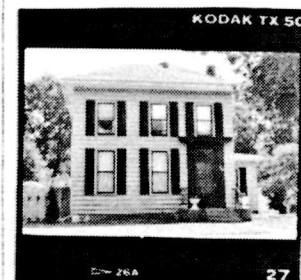


5/28

Name:
Address: 620 Orleans St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 16
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

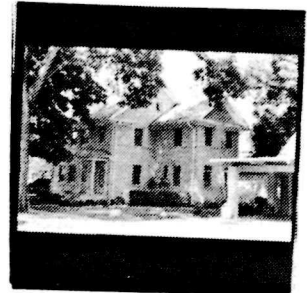


5/27

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: E. Y. Griggs House
Address: 704 Orleans St.
Date: 1870 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: brick
Architect: Surveyor: WGT

Name:
Address: 720 Orleans St.
Date: 1925 ? Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



4/11

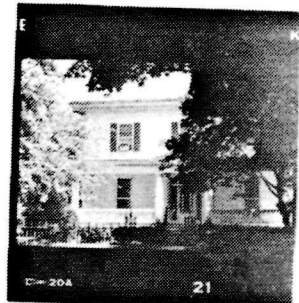
Name: Theodore M. Damgard House
Address: 825 Orleans St.
Date: 1936 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT

Name: Roswell T. Pettit House
Address: 311 Pearl St.
Date: 1929 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

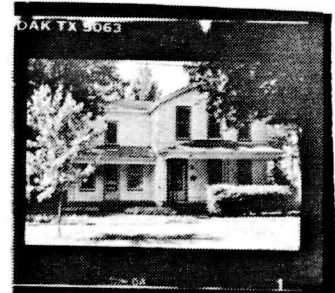
Name: Clara French House
Address: 325 Pearl St.
Date: 1913 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco
Structural System: brick
Architect: John Hanifen Surveyor: JCL

Name:
Address: 400 Pearl St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT



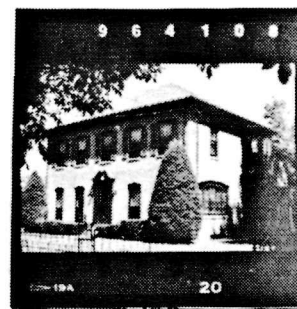
1/21

Name:
Address: 403 Pearl St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: MKS



5/1

Name:
Address: 410 Pearl St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT

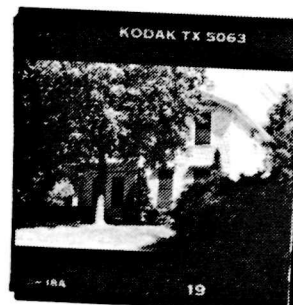


1/20

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Area: E
Address: 417 Pearl St. Block: 14
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: JCL

Name: Area: E
Address: 422 Pearl St. Block: 5
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: Surveyor: WGT



1/19

Name: Charles E. Woodward House Area: E
Address: 428 Pearl St. Block: 5
Date: 1919 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: John Hanifen Surveyor: JCL

Name: Area: E
Address: 431 Pearl St. Block: 14
Date: 1891?98 Original Use: RS Present Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Jason F. Richardson Surveyor: JCL

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:	Area: E
Address: 432-34 Pearl St.	Block: 5
Date: 1853?69	Original Use: RM
Exterior Material: aluminum	Present Use: RM
Structural System: wood frame	
Architect:	Surveyor: JCL

Name:	Area: E
Address: 433 Pearl St.	Block: 14
Date: 1853?91	Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard	Present Use: RS
Structural System: wood frame	
Architect:	Surveyor: JCL

Name:	Area: E
Address: 500 Pearl St.	Block: 6
Date: 1853pre	Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard	Present Use: RM
Structural Material: wood frame	
Architect:	Surveyor: WGT

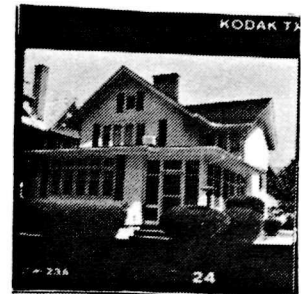
Name: Dr. Pearl James House	Area: E
Address: 508 Pearl St.	Block: 6
Date: 1902	Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard+	Present Use: RS
Structural Material: wood frame	
Architect:	Surveyor: WGT

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 510 Pearl St.
Date: 1921 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco
Structural System: wood frame
Architect: John Hanifen

Area: E
Block: 6
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



1/24

Name: Dr. Guy Karr House
Address: 515 Pearl St.
Date: 1926 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco
Structural System: brick
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 13
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

Name:
Address: 520 Pearl St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

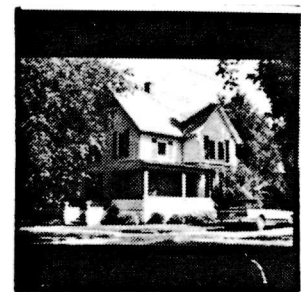
Area: E
Block: 6
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

Name:
Address: 521 Pearl St.
Date: 1891?98 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 13
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



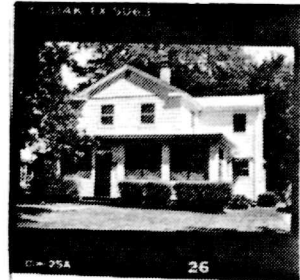
4/13

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 524 Pearl St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 6
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

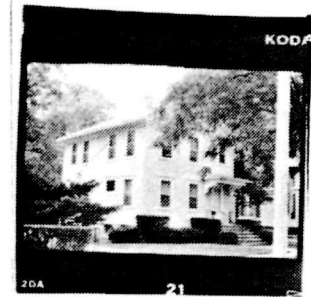


1/26

Name:
Address: 525 Pearl St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 13
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



20/21

Name: Elizabeth Herring House
Address: 529 Pearl St.
Date: 1925 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 13
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

Name:
Address: 530 Pearl St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: brick
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 6
Present Use: RS

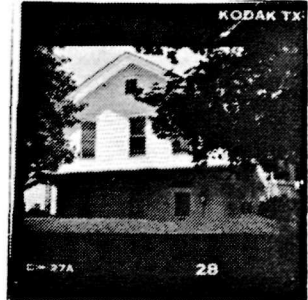
Surveyor: WGT

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 540-42 Pearl St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 6
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: WGT



1/28

Name:
Address: 612 Pearl St.
Date: 1913 ? Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 7
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

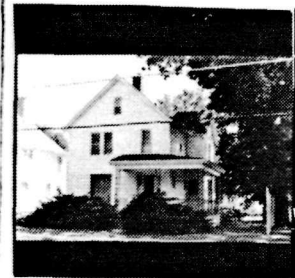


2/7

Name:
Address: 617 Pearl St.
Date: 1891?98 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 12
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



4/0

Name: Washington Bushnell House
Address: 628 Pearl St.
Date: 1868 ? Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: brick
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 7
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: WGT

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 629 Pearl St.
Date: 1907?13 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 12
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



3/25

Name:
Address: 631 Pearl St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 12
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

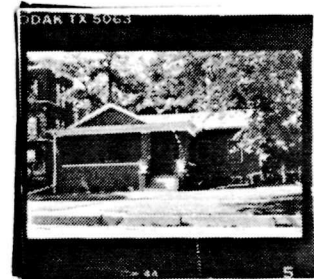


3/24

Name:
Address: 632 Pearl St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 7
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



2/5

Name: Joseph Schmitz House
Address: 634 Pearl St.
Date: 1947?49 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 7
Present Use: RS

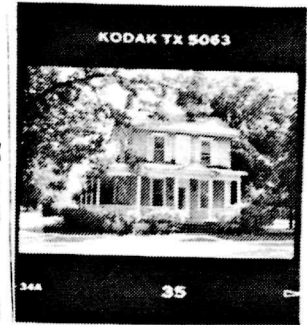
Surveyor: WGT

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 645 Pearl St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 12
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

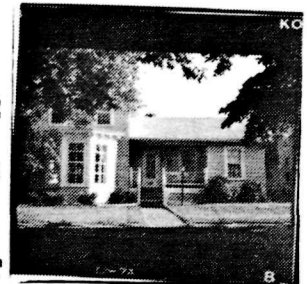


20/35

Name:
Address: 702 Pearl St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: w. shingle
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 8
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



2/8

Name: Mary Crumpton House
Address: 704 Pearl St.
Date: 1905?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 8
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

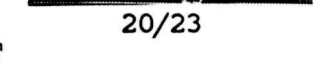


20/23

Name:
Address: 714 Pearl St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: w. vt.sid.
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 8
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

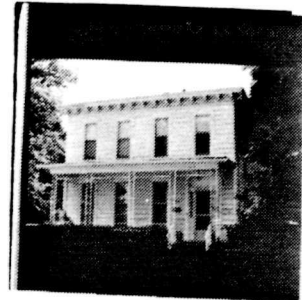


HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 719 Pearl St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 11
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



3/19

Name:
Address: 720 Pearl St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 8
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

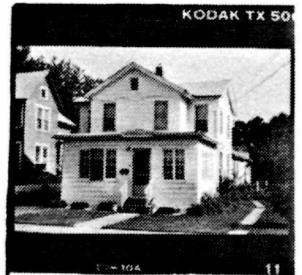


2/10

Name:
Address: 724 Pearl St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 8
Present Use: RM

Surveyor: WGT

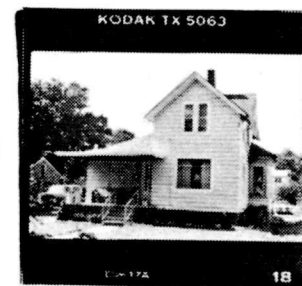


2/11

Name:
Address: 725 Pearl St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 8
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



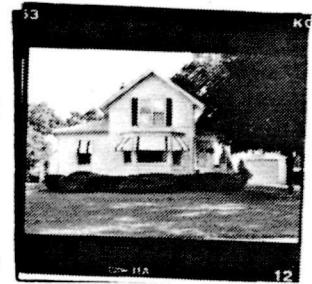
2/18

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 730 Pearl St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 8
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

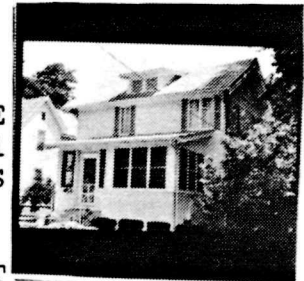


2/12

Name:
Address: 737 Pearl St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 11
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



3/20

Name:
Address: 739 Pearl St.
Date: 1895?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 11
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

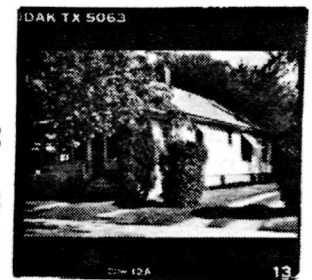


3/21

Name:
Address: 740 Pearl St.
Date: 1895?07 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 8
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT



2/13

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name: Daniel Mills House
Address: 743 Pearl St.
Date: 1884?88 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:
Area: E
Block: 11
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS

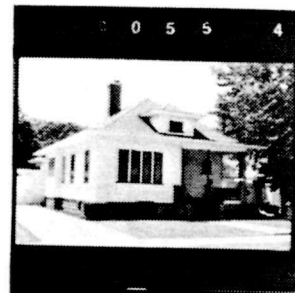
Name:
Address: 744 Pearl St.
Date: 1853?95 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:
Area: E
Block: 8
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: WGT



2/14

Name: William Sinsel House
Address: 804 Pearl St.
Date: 1872?78 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:
Area: E
Block: 9
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS

Name: Jason F. Richardson, Jr. House
Address: 809 Pearl St.
Date: 1910 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect: Jason F. Richardson, Jr. ?
Area: E
Block: 10
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: JCL



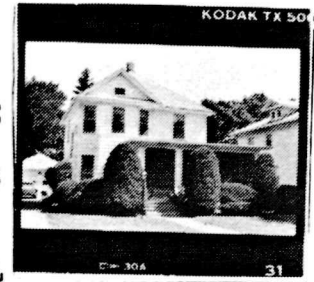
3/8

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 812 Pearl St.
Date: 1895?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 9
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

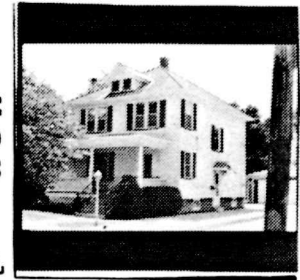


2/31

Name:
Address: 815 Pearl St.
Date: 1895?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 10
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

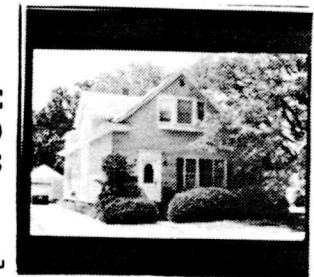


3/7

Name:
Address: 817 Pearl St.
Date: 1895?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 10
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



3/6

Name:
Address: 819 Pearl St.
Date: 1925 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 10
Present Use: RS

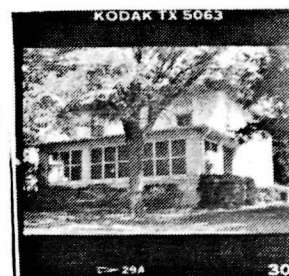
Surveyor: MKS

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 820 Pearl St.
Date: 1895?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: stucco
Structural System: brick
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 9
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

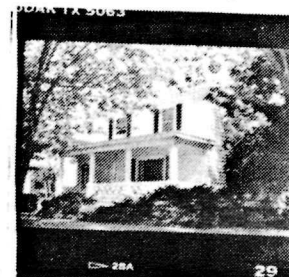


2/30

Name:
Address: 824 Pearl St.
Date: 1895?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 9
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



2/29

Name:
Address: 829 Pearl St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 10
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

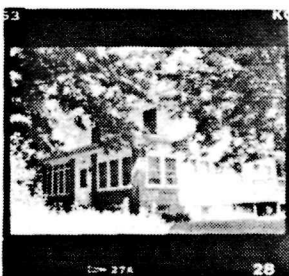


3/4

Name: August Gerding House
Address: 830 Pearl St.
Date: 1910 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 9
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



2/28

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 831 Pearl St.
Date: 1925?49 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: vinyl
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 10
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

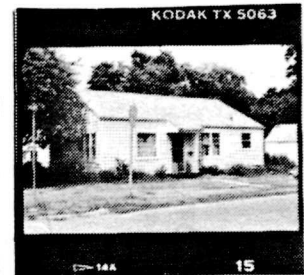


3/3

Name:
Address: 900 Pearl St.
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U3
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

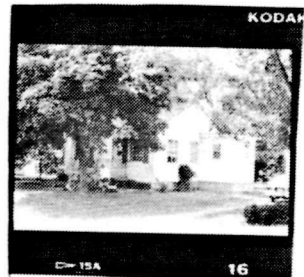


8/15

Name:
Address: 908 Pearl St.
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U3
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

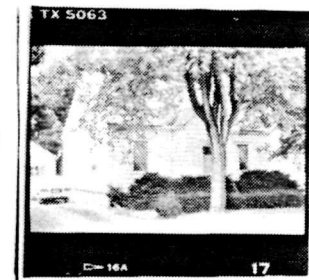


8/16

Name:
Address: 910 Pearl St.
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U3
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



8/17

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 932 Pearl St.
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U3
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

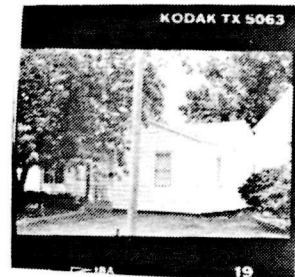


8/18

Name:
Address: 934 Pearl St.
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U3
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

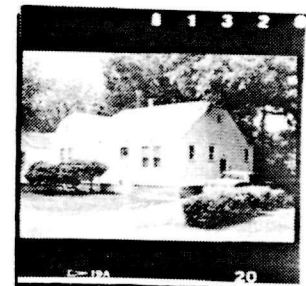


8/19

Name:
Address: 936 Pearl St.
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U3
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

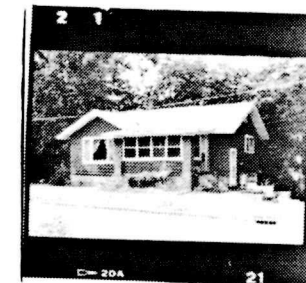


8/20

Name:
Address: 940 Pearl St.
Date: 1920 ca Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: w. shingle
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: U3
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



8/21

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

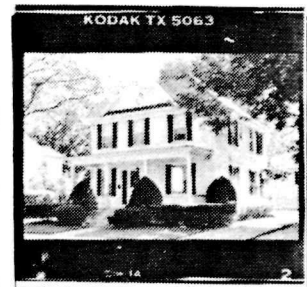
Name: V.J. Duncan House
Address: 601 S. Division St.
Date: 1891?98 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick+
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:
Area: E
Block: 103
Present Use: RM
Surveyor: JCL

Name:
Address: 625 S. Division St.
Date: 1891?98 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:
Area: E
Block: 103
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: WGT



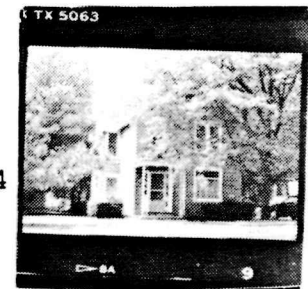
8/6

Name:
Address: 714 S. Division St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:
Area: E
Block: 14
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS



5/2

Name:
Address: 617 Shabbona St.
Date: 1891?98 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: asbestos
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:
Area: E
Block: 104
Present Use: RS
Surveyor: MKS



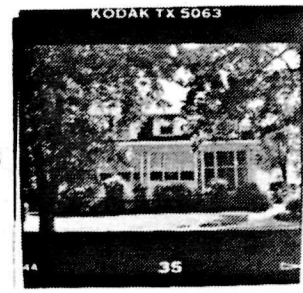
8/9

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:
Address: 618 Shabbona St.
Date: 1913?25 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: brick
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 103
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: WGT

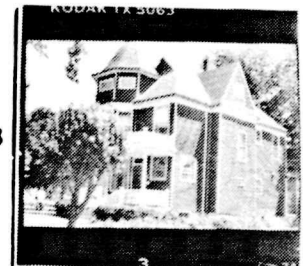


7/35

Name:
Address: 620 Shabbona St.
Date: 1860s Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural System: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 103
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL

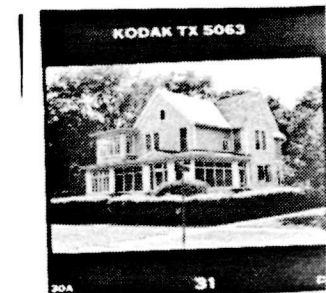


6/3

Name:
Address: 622 York St.
Date: 1891?98 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: aluminum
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 17
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: JCL



Name:
Address: 719 York St.
Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS
Exterior Material: clapboard
Structural Material: wood frame
Architect:

Area: E
Block: 13
Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS

20/31

HABS SURVEY
Ottawa, Illinois
1987

Name:

Address: 818 York St.

Date: 1853?91 Original Use: RS

Exterior Material: aluminum

Structural System: wood frame

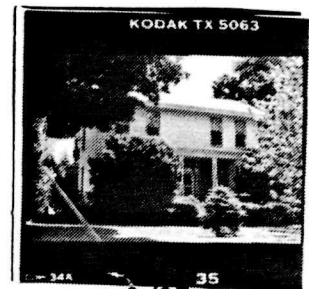
Architect:

Area: E

Block: 7

Present Use: RS

Surveyor: MKS



East Ottawa Survey Area
Buildings Erected After 1949

539	Chapel St.
813	Chapel St.
817	Chapel St.
824	Chapel St.
828	Chapel St.
725	Congress St.
740	Congress St.
908	Congress St.
910	Congress St.
920	Congress St.
216	E. Main St.
610	E. Main St.
733	E. Main St.
850	E. Main St.
604	Grafton St.
702	Green St.
712	Green St.
722	Green St.
812	Green St.
901	Green St.
903	Green St.
905	Green St.
714	Griffith Ct.
709	Griffith St.
536	Pearl St.
614	Pearl St.
638	Pearl St.
701	Pearl St.
707	Pearl St.
808	Pearl St.
833	Pearl St.
905	Pearl St.
909	Pearl St.
623	S. Division St.
621	Shabbona St.
620	York St.

